The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,634 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
— NIZAM	2736	500	W. J. Webber	19th March
L SUTLEJ	3142	350	R. G. Murray	26th "
M AUSTRALIA	3864	600	E. Anslowen	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3930	650	L. H. Moule	9th "
— ASSAM	3498	500	W. J. Nantes	16th "
L CLYDE	4114	800	E. M. Edmund	23rd "
M MIRZAPORE	3857	600	R. Harvey	30th "
L HYDASPES	2934	550	G. Sivewright	7th May.
— GWALIOR	2745	550	P. Harris	14th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "
			TUESDAY.	
M MALWA	2959	600	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
— UCONA	3126	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Suez; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. The London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	1886
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	19th March.
PEKIN	3930	600	A. Symons	2nd April.
RAVENNA	3872	700		16th "
VERONA	3416	500	M. de Horne	30th "
ROSETTA	3532	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. H. Pratt	25th "

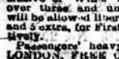
Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 13, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamer leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 8th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 350, Rs. 340, Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years half fare. Families will be allowed liberal reduction. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed. Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st June 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 2, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANI ORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	16th "
PUBLIJN (New)	G. Dorcich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BARON GE	C. B. Verona	3,500	500	16th "
AMPHITRITE	A. Lazarich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWARTS	P. Audrimidich	3,800	500	16th "

A surgeon and stewardess on board of every steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 450

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazarich	4,600	650	1st April

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 6th March 1886

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s.s. ARABIA	350	450	J. Laird	2th Mar
s.s. BUCHANAN	3957	450	F. Blight	3rd April.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3115	450	W. S. Young	10th "
s.s. VICTORIA	3242	450	Wm. Russel	15th May.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5001	500	J. C. Boothby	29th "

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, February 23, 1886. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailing has been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About 1886
CLAN CAMERON	2500	F. Ercaut.	20th March

This steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers. The saloons and state rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. This steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

The rates of passage money include Steward's fees bedding, linen, and the Cabin furniture; but do not include Wines and Spirits, which can be purchased on board at moderate rates.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th March, 1886.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE s.s. CLAN BUCHANAN will sail from BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct about the 31st March. This steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is favorably known on the Calcutta line. The Saloon and State rooms are on the upper deck. Separate music and smoking rooms

For rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

THE CITY LINE s.s. CITY OF CANTERBURY has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Matches, oil, wool and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed. Failing which they will be exposed at consignee's risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Consignees are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their packages without delay.

Unless tents are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th March 1886.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th March, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, 15th March (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,942 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th March, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th March, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere en route and sea-trips by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS. Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c. freely given. Cook's coupons for nearly 300 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes, with map, Ans. 8 post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold	" 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case	" 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLAYING CARDS.
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

	Cash Prices Rs. a.
SQUEEZERS', round corners.....per pack.	1 12
Do. " ...per doz.	17 0
Do. " and gilt edges per pack.	2 0
Do. " ...per doz.	19 0
PIONEERS, thin highly-finished round corners and gilt edges. } per pack.	1 8
} per doz.	17 0
PALACE MOGULS, assorted patterns, best quality..... } per pack.	2 0
} per doz.	22 0

And others in great variety from Re. 1 to Rs. 2, per pack.

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3 in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	20 0
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3½ in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	27 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3 in. condensing lenses, brass front, with 2 lenses, and best fountain lamp	32 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3½ in. condensing lenses, polished mahogany body, lined with tin, brass front, with special double combination achromatic front cases, rack and pinion adjustment, and fountain solar lamp	63 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 4 in. condensing lenses, oxycalcium spirit lamp, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	112 8
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, with pair with 3 in. condensers, in box with dissolver and two dozen assorted slides	58 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3½ in compound condensers in box with rack dissolver	112 8
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 4 in. compound condensers, rack dissolver, oxycalcium spirit lamps, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	189 0
APPARATUS for exhibiting opaque objects cartes-de-visite, &c., in conjunction with a Magic Lantern	27 0
MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES, in mahogany frames—	
12 inch "Comic" per dozen	16 0
13 inch "Natural History" "	22 8
13 inch "Nursery Tales" "	16 0
14 inch "Comic" "	22 8
14 inch "Natural History" "	27 0
14 inch "Nursery Tales" "	27 8
CHANGING COMIC SLIPS "	12 8
LEVER ACTION SLIDES ...each	2 4
DOUBLE MOTION COMIC AND BEST LEVER MOTION SLIDES "	4 0
PANORAMAS, 14 inch, with moving objects "	7 4
CHROMATROPES, 3 inch diameter "	7 8
NATURAL HISTORY PHOTOS, coloured "	2 8
ROYAL FAMILY PORTRAITS "	3 8
DIORAMIC VIEWS MOTROES, GUIDE BOOKS.	

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for provisioning H. M.'s Common Jail and also the Government Female Workhouse, Bombay, for the year 1886-87, will be received at the office of H. M.'s Common Jail not later than the 15th instant.

A. G. MACKENZIE,
Superintendent H. M.'s Common Jail, and Governor Government Female Workhouse.

Bombay, 5th March, 1886.

PIG-STICKING.

THE ANNUAL MEET will take place during Easter Holidays at the Null, when the Null and Captain Salmon's Pony Cup will be competed for.

Entries, subscriptions and rules same as last year, except that each owner will be limited to two nominations only, which he may run off on one horse or different horses.

Entries close April 1, 1886.

For further particulars, apply to Dr. TULLY, Kathiawar.

TO LET, FURNISHED WITH LAMPS, GLASS AND CROCKERY COMPLETE.

SHEDDEN HOUSE, OOTACAMAND.

ONE of the best houses on the Nilgiris, contains Hall, dining and drawing rooms, five bed-rooms, five dressing and six bath-rooms, and with extensive stabling and out-offices.

Apply to H. W. BLISS, Madras C.S., Ootacamand.

PHOTOGPRAHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

THIS important, rapidly increasing branch of the Company's Business receives great attention from the Management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other House in India; and taking into consideration the quality of the Apparatus, Chemicals, etc., the Rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of Chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied.

CAMERAS, LENSES, PRINTING FRAMES, CAMEO DIES and PRESSES, TENTS, STANDS, BATHS, and every requisite for both the DRY and WET PROCESS.

THE COMPANY ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THOMAS'S "PALL MALL" EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES.

The Company having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates :—

	Cash Prices.		Cash Prices.
4½ × 3½ per doz.	...Rs. 1 12	9 × 7 per doz.	...Rs. 7 8
4 × 4 "	... " 2 8	10 × 8 "	... " 10 0
6½ × 4½ "	... " 4 0	12 × 10 "	... " 14 8
7½ × 4½ "	... " 4 8	15 × 12 "	... " 24 0
8½ × 6½ "	... " 6 8		

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL READY-MADE KIT.

WE keep the following, ready-made, for the convenience of Travellers. The same care and attention is devoted to their manufacture as to those made to order, any article not in stock can be made up in a short time if urgently required :—

N. B.—OUR USUAL QUALITY ONLY.

SAC COATS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Super Blue all Wool Serge ... }	18 0	21 0
" Fancy Tropical Tweed ... }		
" Angola ...	21 0	23 "
" Brown Flemish Linen ...	5 8	98 "

TROUSERS.

Super Blue all Wool Serge ... }	13 0	15 0
" Fancy Tropical Tweed ... }		
" Angola ...	16 0	18 0
" Brown Flemish Linen ...	4 8	5 8

ULSTERS.

Super Heavy Scotch Cheviots ... }	60 0	66 0
" Double " ... }		
" Elysian Cloth ...		

DRESSING GOWNS.

Super Oxford or Jute Cloth ...	10 0	12 0
" Wove all Wool Flannel ...	18 0	20 0
" Cashmere " ...	26 0	29 0
" Navy Twilled Gentian ...	30 0	33 0

SLEEPING SUITS.

Super Oxford or Jute Cloth ...	10 0	12 0
" Wove all Wool Flannel ...	18 0	20 0
" Wove Silk and Wool Flannel ...	18 0	20 0

CHOLERA BELTS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Our Cholera Belts are cut on the same system as the best riding belts and should be generally worn by Europeans in India as they prevent a sudden chill, besides giving great support to the spine. We have always a large stock to select from, in all sizes ...	3 8	4 0

SHIRTS.

Fine Longcloth, Cambric Fronts, 6 for	22 8	25 8
Best do. do. Linen Fronts, 6 for	28 0	31 0
" Do. do. do. do. with Shakespear Collars, 6 for ...	31 0	34 0
" French Cambric, Shakespear Collars, 6 for ...	30 0	33 0
" Oxford or Jute, Shakespear Collars, 6 for ...	36 0	40 0
" Wove Flannel, with bands, 6 for	52 0	53 0
" Silk and Wool, do. do. do...	52 0	53 0
" White Saxony, Shakespear Collars, for lawn-tennis, Cricket, etc., 6 for ...	52 0	53 0

NIGHT SHIRTS.

Best Twilled Longcloth, waisted and ready for immediate wear, 6 for ...	30 0	34 0

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHIERS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce the REMOVAL of her BUSINESS from Church Gate Street to the spacious premises over Messrs. Hoar and Co., RAMPART ROW, opposite Watson's Hotel. These splendid Showrooms have been specially decorated and refitted to meet in every way the requirements of her business which will now be known as the

MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S SPECIFIC FOR SEA-SICKNESS

IS a CERTAIN, sure, and pleasant [illegible] and never fails, not only to allay Nau[illegible] prevents sickness either on land or sea.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

'TIS said "All Must Die."

Very likely true, but there are exceptions to every rule. The Scent of

GYMKHANA BOUQUET

Never dies. It is Everlasting.

Per Bottle	Rs. 2-0
Per case of Two Bottles	" 3-8

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S MEDICINE CHESTS.

THESE are now well known throughout India. Few do, and none should travel without one.

They are absolutely necessary to those who are at any distance from Medical aid, and every "home," especially where there are children, should have one at hand.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

KEMP & CO., Ld., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] MICROSCOPES.

[illegible] have the best selec[illegible] Instruments in India [illegible] AMATEURS.

[illegible] Church. They [illegible] Patronage [illegible] Hours" [illegible] Rs. 500. [illegible] Application.

KEMP & CO., Ld., Bombay.

FLUID EXTRACT OF RHAMNUS FRANGULA

(BLACK ALDER BARK),

PREPARED *in vacuo* and free from the defects attaching to all previous preparations of the same drug. It is uniform in action, its dose is small, and it is not disagreeable or persistent in taste. It is an invaluable

APERIENT

in all cases of constipation, especially if the complaint is habitual; and in liver and in other cases of functional inactivity. Very small doses suffice in infantile cases, and are easily given. It does not cause subsequent sluggish reaction.

The Process by which this Extract is prepared is SPECIAL TO US. Note therefore that the phial bears our name and capsule.

Per phial Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

RACING WATCHES ! RACING WATCHES !! RACING WATCHES !!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size...	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	" 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	" 85
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	" 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to " 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS,
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS.
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawin Papers.
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

* ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

POMMERY AND GRENO,

EXTRA SEC.

FROM this time forward we have arranged to keep in stock supplies of this first-class and very dry Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts	Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. pints	Rs. 73

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CLARET IN WOOD.

WE are now receiving Stocks of our

MEDOC CLARET

IN HOGSHEADS OF ABOUT 48 GALLONS.
At Rs. 190 per Hogshead.
Subject to discount for Cash.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES and TRADERS.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .....Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

LAST 5 NIGHTS. { REMENYI / REMENYI / REMENYI } LAST 5 NIGHTS.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
Tendered by M. Remenyi to
FRANK WESTON,
(Manager),
On which occasion
EDOUARD REMENYI
Will perform the following Violin Solos:
"Scena Cantate" (8th Concerto) Spohr Hungarian Pastolore and Martial Dance, Remenyi Paraphrase de Concert on a theme by Schubert (transcribed for Violin alone by Remenyi), Harmonious Blacksmith, Handel.
(Transcribed for Violin by Remenyi.)

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,
By Command { V R } By Command,
COMMAND NIGHT
Under the patronage and immediate presence of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
LORD REAY AND LADY REAY,
Who have signified their intention of honouring this performance with their special support.
REMENYI'S SOLOS
Will include the following:
Concerto "Romantique et Drama ique," Godard Musique de Ballet (Les Huguenots), Meyerbeer nocaute and Finale from t e "Kreutzer" sonata (Op. 47) for Violin and Piano—Beethoven.
(In conjunction with Mr. Luckstone.)
NOCTURNE.....REMENYI.
(Dedicated by special permission to Lady Helen Blackwood.)
the new and original
NATIONAL HYMN MARCH.
COMPOSED BY
EDOUARD REMENYI
During his recent stay in Calcutta and dedicated (by express permission) to
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I.,
VICEROY OF INDIA.
And Introduction and Improvisation on "The Carnival of Venice." Remenyi
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., (Limited).
Manager .....FRANK WESTON.
Avant Courier ..... J. J. FOSTER.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .....Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
AMATEUR THEATRICALS.
THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR
AND
THE BONNIE FISHWIFE.

THE PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH MARCH, 1886, will be in aid of the Seaman's Institute, Prince's Dock.

By kind permission of Colonel BEVILLE and the Officers, Marine Battalion,
The String Band of the Regiment, under the leadership of Mr. M. CURRIE will perform in the Orchestra.
Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE OFFICES of the AGENT and the CHIEF ENGINEER of this Company have been TRANSFERRED to the New Building at the Bombay Terminal Station.
G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, 13th March, 1886.

THE CHAIRMAN ELECT of the Public Meeting convened for THIS DAY having written to say that the Promoters of the Meeting wish not to take further action in the matter at present in view of the telegram received from England last Friday, I POSTPONE the MEETING *sine die*
W. WORDSWORTH,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office, Bombay, 15th March, 1886.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE Dance arranged for Monday Evening the 22nd instant, will take place on TUESDAY, the 23rd March, instead.
A. W. L. BAYLY,
Honorary secretary.

ELGIN MILLS FLOOR CLOTH.

A LARGE stock of WOOLLEN and COTTON FLOOR CLOTHS in a variety of choice shades and designs, always on hand.
Apply to the AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, having on hand a large stock of TENTS of every description and size, are prepared to comply with orders at a few hours' notice.
Apply to AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

NOTICE.

THE DELHI and LONDON BANK, Limited, in exercise of their powers as Mortgagees, have entered into possession of the property and business of Messrs. C. Lazarus and Co., carried on at Nos. 56, 59, 60, 61 and 62, Bentinck Street, of Messrs. Dunn and Co., carried on at Nos. 45 and 47, Bentinck Street, and of Messrs. Readymoney Sons and Co., carried on at No. 208, Bow Bazaar Street, and the business of the said firms is now being liquidated by, and on behalf of the said Bank.
LONDAUER,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited,
Mortgagees in Possession.
Calcutta, 5th March, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed TENDERS will be received by the Commissary of Ordnance, Mhow, up to 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 30th March, 1886, for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores to Mhow Arsenal from 1st April, 1886, to 31st March, 1887.
2. Printed forms of soneduses of the Stores and all other particulars respecting the Contract can be had at the office of the undersigned.
W. D. B. FENTON, Captain, R. A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.
Mhow Arsenal, 10th, March 1886.

NOTICE.

ANY PASSENGERS, and in particular the European passengers, by Tramway Car No. 46, from Grant Road to the Crawford Market, which passed through Apsookoo Lane, at about 3 p.m. on SUNDAY last, the 7th inst., when a Mahomedan child was run over and killed, and who witnessed the disturbance that ensued, are requested to communicate at once with Messrs. TURIN and ROUGHTON, Solicitors, 70 Tamarind Lane.

JUST ON HAND PER S.S. AUSTRALIA.

CHUBB'S
NEW PATENT SAFES,
MOST SECURE AGAINST
FIRE AND THIEF,
Sizes
Nos. 3, 6, 10, 15, 20, 27, 31, and 42.
Illustrated price-list free by post.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED, 1847.

FOR SALE.

AT COCHIN, in the inner Harbour with all her masts, yards, sails, boats &c, fitted with Wire rigging, the BRITISH BARQUE "YARNE," 362 tons net register, built in 1873 in Sunderland and classed A 1 for 13 years coppered and copper fastened throughout with iron beams and stringers fore and aft. Her spare, running, sails and boats, are all in good condition, and she is well found, in ground tackle and stores.
Tenders may be submitted to the undersigned up to the 6th April, 1886, on which date, if not previously disposed of, she will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION for the benefit of all concerned at the offices of Messrs. Peirce, Leslie and Company, Cochin.
For conditions of sale, and for all further particulars apply to Messrs. PEIRCE, LESLIE and Co., Cochin, or Captain JAMES LUCKHAM on board, or to J. C. MELLISH, Solicitor, Calicut.
PEIRCE, LESLIE & Co.
Cochin, 9th March 1886.

TO BE LET, a COOL RESIDENCE, in Hummum-street. Rent Rs. 90. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, a SHOP, in Hummum street, now in the occupation of the London Bazar. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, TWO RESIDENCES at Mody Bay. Rent Rs. 75 and 65. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TENDERS are INVITED for the supply in Bombay of the following classes of BUILOCKS:—

Class.	Pairs.	Height.	Age.
A	10	12·2 to 13 hands	4 to 7 years.
B	8	12 to 12·2 "	4 to 6 years.
C	4	12·2 to 13·2 "	5 to 8 years.
D	10	13·2 to 14 "	5 to 8 years.

Tenders must be sealed and lodged in the office of the Municipal Commissioner not later than 2 p.m., on the 1st April, 1886. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
The person whose tender may be accepted must be prepared to have the number of bullocks tendered for ready for inspection in Bombay within 14 days from the date of acceptance of tender. They will be examined, and any bullocks not approved will be rejected, and no claim on account of such rejection will be entertained.
The successful tenderer will be required to pay the whole stamp duty on the contract.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner
for the city of Bombay,
T. S. WKIB,
Health Officer.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, Bombay, dated 13th March, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee.....Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH, 1886.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE, AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. T. HEATHCOTE, C.B., Commanding Bombay District.

MONDAY, 22ND MARCH, 1886.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE, AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY.
The performance will commence with
THE COMEDIETTA
"THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR."
CHARACTERS:
Dr. Mars .....Captain Hodgkinson.
Edmund Beauchamp.....Captain Bayly.
Mrs. Beauchamp.....Mrs. Dixon.
To be followed by
"THE BONNIE FISHWIFE."
CHARACTERS:
Sir Hickory .....Captain Minter.
Mr. Wildoates Heartycheer.E. Ferrers Nicholson, Esq.
Gaiters.....Capt. in Bayly.
Miss Thistledown } .....Mrs. Hay.
Maggy Macfarline }
To commence punctually at 9-15 p.m.
Carriages may be ordered at 11-30 p.m.
Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES.
Boxes to hold 4 ..... Rs. 16 | Pit Stalls.....Rs. 2 0
Orchestra Stalls ..... " 4 | Pit..... " 1 0
Back Seats..... " Annas 8.

THE ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE OF JAPANESE
Will give a grand performance in the
ALFRED THEATRE,
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 15TH MARCH, AT 9 P. M.,
AND
TUESDAY, THE 16TH MARCH, AT 9 P. M.
ADMISSION.—First Class, Rs. 2; Second Class, Re. 1; and Third Class, Ans. 8.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,500,000
POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

BEST TURKISH TOWELS.

38 by 18 in.	50 by 22 in.	50 by 23 in.
Re. 0 12	Re. 1 0	Re. 1 4

BATH TOWELS.

63 by 27 inch	56 by 40 inch
Rs. 2.	Rs. 3.

Brown and White Striped.
Brown harsh and White Soft.
44 by 19 in. Re. 1 8.
BATH BLANKET.—A great luxury in the use of the Bath.
78 by 48 inch, Rs. 6 each.
WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.
FRESH STOCK
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, under skilled EUROPEAN supervision.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22 0	2 8
Do. No. 1	19 0	2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 1	18 0	2 0
PASHAS No. 1	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 2	18 0	2 0
NONPAREIL	15 0	1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
PREMIERS	27 0	3 0
REGALIA	24 0	2 12
LONDRES	22 0	2 8
FAVORITAS	20 0	2 4
PRINCIPES	18 0	2 0
CONCHAS	18 0	2 0

PONDICHERRY TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
INDIANAS (Cigars)	24	2 12
RAJAHS (Cheroots)	18 0	2 0

COCONADA TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
BABINGTONS	18 0	2 0
		Per 200
OFFICE	14 0	3 4

BURMAHS.
By direct importation—Rs. 17 per 1,000; Rs. 2 per 100.
Samples forwarded on application.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

CHUBB'S PATENT BOXES, LOCKS, &c
DESPATCH BOXES, JAPANNED TIN.
EACH fitted with Tray, Portfolio, Instrument-Pad, Note Paper, Envelopes, Patent Inkstand, Wax, &c.; and with space for Letters and Papers beneath the Tray, with Patent Detector Lock and two Keys.

	Rs. a.
No. 1. 15 by 10 by 5 inches Rs. 41 4 with extra Tray	0 8
" 2. 15 by 11 by 5 inches Rs. 45 0 " " "	49 8
" 3. 17 by 11 by 7 inches Rs. 0 0 " " "	53 4
" 3. " fitted with instruments	69 0
Leather Travelling Cover for above No. 1 Rs. 12, No. 2 Rs. 13-8, No. 3	15 0

CASH-BOXES.

No. 3	9 by 4½ by 3½ "	.....	17 4
" 4	10 by 5 by 4 "	.....	19 8
" 5	11 by 6¼ by 4½ "	.....	21 0
" 6	12 by 7 by 5 "	.....	22 8
" 7	14 by 8 by 5 "	.....	24 12

PAPER BOXES.

	Outside Measure.	With Pen-tray and Inkstands.
No. 1—14 by 8 by 5 inches	..... Rs. 22 8	27 0
" 2—15 by 9½ by 6 "	..... " 24 12	29 4

DEED BOXES.

No. 1—13 by 9 by 8 inches	..... Rs.	20 4
" 2—14½ by 10 by 10 "	..... "	22 8
" 3—15 by 12 by 11 "	..... "	26 4
" 4—18 by 13 by 13 "	..... "	30 0
" 5—20 by 15 by 15 "	..... "	34 8
" 6—23 by 17 by 16 "	..... "	40 8

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 1—12 by 8 by 4 inches	..... Rs.	18 12
" 2—14 by 10 by 5 "	..... "	21 0

PATENT PADLOCKS.

Inches.	Rs. a.	Inches.	Rs. a.
¾	7 12	2½	10 14
1	6 14	3	11 14
1½	7 8	3½	13 2
1½	7 12	3½	18 4
1½	8 2	4	18 12
2	9 0	The Queen's Padlock..	4 10
2½	10 4		

PATENT CUPBOARD LOCKS.

Inches.	Rs. a.	Inches.	Rs. a.
2	6 4	2½	7 2
2½	6 8	4 by 2½	8 8
3	6 14	5 by 3	9 6
3½	6 14	4½ by 3	10 0

CHUBB'S PATENT DRAWER LOCKS.

¼ in.	Rs. 6 4	2½ "	Rs. 6 14
1"	" 6 4	2½ "	" 6 14
2"	" 6 8	3 "	" 7 4
2½	" 6 8	3½ by 3 in.	8 12
	4 by 3 in.	Rs. 9 6	

PATENT BOX OR CHEST LOCKS.

Inches	Rs. a.	Inches	Rs. a.
1½, 1½, or 2	each 6 14	3½	8 2
2½ or 2¾	" 7 4	4	9 0
3	" 7 12	4½	9 10

PATENT PEDESTAL LOCKS.

2½ in.	Rs. 7 4	3 in.	Rs. 7 12
3½ in.	Rs. 8 2		

* All Chubb's Goods are NETT CASH.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET—From end of March to end of November or thereabouts, a large furnished house on Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill—Apply to G. G., Office of this Paper.

GREY RIDING HORSE, 5 years old, carries a lady, sound and quiet, can jump well. Price, Rs. 500. Address G., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 360, Grant-road, Bombay, Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

POSITIVE LIFE OFFICE, new Indian Business for January and February, is Rs. 1,42,500 against Rs. 1,11,000, same period last year.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—Annual General Meeting, THIS EVENING, 8-30, Cathedral High School.

ENGLISH NURSE requires passage home in return for her services. Is a good sailor. Does not object to an invalid. Apply to M. S., care of GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

BOARD and LODGING for two or more GENTLEMEN at Messrs. C. Goelin, 43, Hornby-row (Second floor), with a good sea-breeze.

TO-DAY ON VIEW, property of Surgeon-General BRUCE, near Messrs. KEMP, Cumballa Hill, AUCTION SALE, on TUESDAY, March 16.

THE best Ice Cream and Wines, Spirits, also English and French Sweets and Pastry. Only to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, Church-gate-street.

BONA FIDE SALE.—Rare opportunity. Sale of China Depository shop, No. 30, Apollo-street, THIS DAY, at 1-30 p.m., by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee.

BOMBAY HOTEL, FORT.—Rooms large and airy, available for Officers and Families at Rs. 3 per day. Arrangements can be made at reduced rates for monthly Residents.

WANTED prize-bred BRAHMA or HARDAN COCK and two HENS. Apply E., J. M., Belgaum, stating price and particulars.

REAL RUSSIAN CAVIARE.—A fresh Consignment just arrived in splendid condition. Rs. 5 per lb; small kegs of 2½ lb. each, Rs. 11.—GREEN & READ, Apollo-Bunder.

ASSISTANT WANTED for a business in the Hills. One who has had experience in a printing office preferred. Apply with full particulars to "SABESMAN," Post Office, Cawnpore.

CHEMIST WANTED at once, for an up-country business, a CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT. Salary Rs. 80 to 100 with quarters. Apply at once with copies of testimonials to "X," Post Office, Lucknow.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.—For full particulars of CO'K'S MOON-LIGHT EXCURSIONS on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY next, March 17th and 20th Apply THOMAS COOK & SON, Rampart-row.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

LOOKING GLASSES in beautiful Frames, of different sizes, at moderate prices.—STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Church-gate.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Horse Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombs Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

REMOVED to corner of Rampart-row, opposite the Prince of Wales' Statue, under the Wellington Hotel.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers and Jewellers.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO the GENTRY.—Our stock of Furniture Crettones, Silk Tapestries and Damasks should be inspected before purchasing elsewhere.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld, Fort.

THE most COMFORTABLE QUARTERS in the Fort, for two or three gentlemen, with first-class table at No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite High Court. Apply to E. A. WRAY.

JUST RECEIVED Yarn Dyed Fast Color Khakee Serge, 54 inch width, at Rs. 2-4 per yard. Try at J. A. LACKA, Wholesale Warehouse, Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

£6,466,527 17 5 STG. is the amount of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £649,974-10-10 Stg.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay, HURJIMULL & Co.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT by 1st class iron R.s. Steamers on commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

GENT'S WHITE KID SEWN BLACK.—We have now received the above in Gent's Gloves, 2 Buttons, the most reliable Glove at Home, for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PULSOMETERS by Schäffer and Budenberg, size II. III and IV, lifting 2,700, 5,000 and 6,000 gallons per hour. Price Rs. 200, 230, and 350 each. Apply to C. FLEMMING and Co., 12, Meadow-street.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fuelle, No. 33, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet. One of the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in a regular good condition; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghorawallas; delivered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bed room, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FINEST ZANTE CURRANTS, picked, cleaned, washed and dried by steam machinery Ready for immediate use.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

1 Case colored merino.
5 " Colored waistcoating.
5 " Grey shirting.
5 bales grey piece goods.
5 cases violet and millefleur nursery and toilet powder by Rayaud Price & Co.
7 cases preserved Australian meat.
On account of the concerned.
9 bales mildew [illegible]
17 bales White and colored Printing Pa[illegible]
131 Swedish Hammered Iron Bars
19 cases Aniline Dyes, Orange, [illegible]
Essine,

Bombay, 15th March, [illegible]

MEHR[illegible]
SALE of rem[illegible]
Shop at No. 30, [illegible]
THIS DAY, at 2 p.m., on the premises, by order of Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. Will sell by Auction at the above place by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, all the Stock and Fixtures of the Estate and Effects of, Hormusjee Pestonjee Kharas (who carried on business under the name of Pestonjee Cowasjee Kharas), consisting of the remaining stock in-trade of the Chinese and Japanese curiosities, from lot No. 1270, consisting of excellent China ware, beautiful lacquered and inlaid wood, Japanese trays, tea-poys, writing desks, stationery cases, casket, cigar cases, cabinets, work boxes, fancy door chicks, screens, glove boxes, &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, at 11 a.m., the refuse of the collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Beadon, for 12 months from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887, and squatter's fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Meat Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Esplanade Road Fish and Mutton Markets, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not enclosed, either in a row, the outside under the eaves of the markets, for 12 months, i.e., from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.
Intending purchasers should apply to those sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Market, or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A pair of well-matched grey and sound Arab horses, have been going regularly in harness, landed last year. Also one pony dog-cart with polo-pony.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 15th March, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

Under the instructions of Perozbai, widow of Framjee Rustomjee, deceased, the executrix of the last will and testament of Dorabjee Nusserwanjee Darowalla, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., at the premises, the following property, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage of the 6th day of May 1879 and further charge of the 11th day of August 1881, made between Mary Ann Gomes and Pascoal Gomes of the one part, and the said Dorabjee Nusservanjee Darowalla of the other part. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement dwelling-house or a bungalow and premises standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Dadur, within the Mahim districts and the sub-district of Mandvie facing the public road called Dadur Road on the east side thereof formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 118, which said piece of land or ground contains by admeasurement 1,515 square yards or thereabouts and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 209, 577, 278, 278, 582, and new Survey No. 1-2019 and bounded on the east by the land of Madhowdas Gooculdas, on the west by the aforesaid Dadur Road, on the north by the property of Keshrenath Janardhun, and on the south by the land of Durgajee Hasonjee and Narayen Hasonjee Goswand.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or Messrs. Chalk and Walker, solicitors.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Dady Sett Hall," Cumballa Hill, opposite the Cumballa Family Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated-ware rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate electographs and pictures in gilt frames, a handsome strong English-built victoria by Hafer and Co., a pair of handsome fast-trotting chestnut Arab horses, sets of single and double harness, a first-rate Aden cow with calf about 3 months old, a first-rate Aden cow of nearly 3 years, medical library in good condition, photographic apparatus, materials, &c., a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Deputy Surgeon-General L. S. Bruce. The same comprises rich plain glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, cutlery, a three-rate single barrelled express rifle by Alexander Henry with 1800 empty cartridges, handsome blackwood and teakwood frenchpolished plain household furniture, such as a set of dining tables in 3 pieces, Madras pattern sideboard, dumbwaiter, whatnot, dining room arm and without arm chairs, Madras pattern without arm chairs, hand-some circular table with inlaid marble top, very handsome cabinet with drawers and mirror back, English-made couches and chairs with satin lining, settee couches, teapoys with marble top, elaborately carved partition screen, rich Brussels and Tanjore carpets, very handsome three lights hanging kerosine lamps, handsome Hindu's duplex hanging and standing kerosine lamps, fancy flower vases and rich table ornaments, English-made wall brackets, first-rate chromos and water colors in gilt frame, photographic camera boxtext, folding camera stands, photographic travelling case fitted with bath, plate boxes, rolling press, printing frames and many other photographic kits, a valuable medical library in good condition, handsome iron and teakwood fourpost bedsteads with spring and horse hair mattresses, washing and writing tables, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, almira, with plate glass door, blackwood almira with sidewings, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.

AT 2 P.M.
1 Handsome strong English-built Victoria by Hafer and Co.
1 Pair handsome strong fast trotting chestnut Arab horses.
1 First-rate Aden cow with calf.
Gentleman's saddle, military bridle, &c.
Catalogue are published, and the property is on view.
N.B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p.m. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE of Old and Unserviceable Stores at the Bombay Tramway Company's Stables, Colaba.
On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place a quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of rails, castings, old iron, brass screws, bolts, glasware, leather, scraps, wood work and sundry articles, &c., &c.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Seascale" Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Professor W. WORDSWORTH.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 15th March, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

15 cases prints.
7 " handkerchiefs.
10 " longcloth.
5 " dhoties.
5 " sarry.
12 boxes Chubli's wine.
1 gold open-faced watch by Bedford.
1 silver hunting watch by Jones.
Sets of gold brooch, earrings, necklets, &c.
4 black buckheads stuffed.
1 " " skins.
1 spotted deer skin.
On account of the concerned—
163 cwts iron tyre nails of sizes.
538 lbs. skeins of silk.
96 No. wheel wrenches.
By order of the concerned, and on account and risk of I smaljee Bomanjee Kapadwala, and now residing at E W—612—100 anchors assorted, from 28 lbs. to 2½ cwt ex s.s. Armenia.
By order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Abdoolally Dacodkhan.
A D—E A C Ld—116-215—100 boxes soap.
On account and risk of Shs Devidas Khoosal—
3 cases white ground printed sarries.
By order of the Administrator-General—
The effects of the late Mr. Paul Fisher, wearing apparel, portmanteau, watchmakers' tools, lathe, chairs, &c.
On account of the concerned—
5 cases all wool coatings and cashmere.

AT 2-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong-built landau.
1 " " second-hand phaeton.
1 " " English-made second-hand miniature brougham.
1 " new light cance shaped open carriage and any other carriages offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR CASHMERE CLOTH.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned,—
5 cases all wool superior cashmere and coating, cloth, double and single breadth of various pattern such as striped, check plain, serge pattern, &c.
Each piece will be sold singly to suit private gentlemen as well as merchants.
The above is on view.

SALE OF THE PAREL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY'S MILL, situate at Parel, Bombay.
By order of the mortgagee and with the sanction of the the Judge to whose Court the winding up of the above Company is attached.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the land and mill of the above company, situate at Parel aforesaid. The mill contains about 35,000 spindles with suitable preparation machinery and necessary engines, boilers, tanks &c,

PARTICULARS.
Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being near Parel village in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, formerly or lately registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Toka and foras No. 140, containing by admeasurement 15,447 square yards more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north and east by other property of the Parel Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on or towards the west by a public road and the property now or late of Ramjee Mahomed, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the ground of Khoja Thaver Mooljee, and which said lands and hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of the Albert Mills Company, Limited, and are now occupied by the said Parel Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited.
Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Parel-road of the Inam ground of Oursetjee Nowrojee, containing by admeasurement 1,910 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the public passage, on the west by the property of Bhaiee Lindoo, and a public passage, on the north by the Parel road, and on the south by the property of Hormusjee Parsee, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and which said premises are more particularly delineated and marked by a boundary line colored red on the plan annexed to an indenture bearing date the 13th day of November 1873, and made between Rabool Kullianjee Tharia and the Albert Mills Company, Limited, and wife formerly in the occupation of the Albert Mills Company, Limited, and now of the said Parel Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
The said piece of land is subject to a yearly rent of four pounds sterling, payable annually to Oursetjee Nowrojee and his heirs and assigns.
Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate in the sub-district of Mandvee in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 15,790 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by property formerly the property of Moteeram Vullubram, and the property of Rowjee Bhaskerjee, and partly by property formerly of Dadabhoy Cursetjee Nowrojee, but now or lately by land partly of Bhimjee Jeejeebhoy, Luckmidass Hurribhoy, Futtoo Hamdass Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy respectively, on the west by land formerly the property of Nurbuddabaee, widow of Jugonath Ramset, but now or lately of Roopabaee, widow of Dadabhoy Pallonjee and Omar Hassen respectively, and on the north partly by land formerly the property of Burjorjee Bomonjee, but now of the said Bhimjee Pallonjee and partly by property of the said Roopabaee respectively, and partly by the public drain by the road leading into the high road leading from Mahim to Bombay, and on the south partly by land formerly of Khoja Molany and partly by land of Dadabhoy and Muncherjee Pestonjee, but now or lately of Sajun Merally and Homonjee respectively, subject to the payment to the heirs of the late Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, the late Fuzandar of the said property of the yearly toka of one moora one furra ten shoolrs and two seers. This land is held in lease for a term of 999 years. The said land was formerly in the occupation of the said Albert Mills Company, Limited, and is now in the occupation of the said Parel Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Fourthly.—Engines, boilers and ordinary Engine-room plant with well-supplied mechanics' shop.
Willow openers, scutchers and other cleaning machinery.
Carding engines and preparation machinery, together with 1,810 throstle spindles and 20,432 mule spindles of which 6,480 mule spindles have recently been added.
Reeling and winding machinery.
Furniture in office and stores.
A full economizer on the ground.
Inspection of the mills can be had on application to the Solicitors of the mortgagee or to Mr. F. H. Brito, Provisional Liquidator of the said company.
If desired 2 lakhs can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. per annum.
Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned at their office No. 17, Church-gate-street, Fort, and of the auctioneers.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, 24th Regt. Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.
Alfred Theatre Royal Tycoon Troupe, 9 p.m.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association. Annual Meeting, Cathedral High School, 8-3) p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Ity of Canterbury (s), from Glasgow; and H. M. S. Crocodile, Portsmouth. 13th:—Clan Buchann (s), for Glasgow; and Mecca (s), Mozambique. Yesterday:—River Indus (s), for Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Re-rairaudeen, for Calicut; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Merka (s), Zanzibar; Olympia (s), Antwerp; Carlton (s), Galle; and Nerbudda (s) Galle.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Olympia left the dock on Saturday.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The new Berar Patels and Patmaris law, which came into force from the beginning of the new year, is working fairly well.

RECAPTURE.—The Bhil convict (Gunnia), who escaped from the Buldana jail in November 1882, was recaptured by the Buldana police after a hunt of three years.

A VAGRANT.—A European woman named Turner was on Saturday declared a vagrant by Mr. Desabhoy Framjee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Female Workhouse attached to H. M's. Common Jail.

THEFT IN APOLLO STREET.—On Friday night last, the office of Mr. Jamsetjee Jehangirjee Dubash in Apollo Street was broken into, and currency notes and jewels, of the value of about Rs. 3,300, were abstracted from an iron safe.

DACOITY.—WE learn that a gang of Bhil dacoits are committing depredations on the Aurungabad road about 20 miles from Nandgaum, G. I. P. Railway. They *looted* the village of Loni and carried away, it is said, cash and jewellery to the value of Rs. 2,000.

A CORRECTION.—In the report of the case Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Shaik Ahmed Shaik Mahomed, at the Small Causes Court, it was stated that his Honour said he did not believe the evidence adduced for the plaintiff. It should have been "for the defendant."

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be performed by the band of the Bombay 24th Regiment N. I., at the Apollo Bunder, commencing at 6 p.m.:—

March	Uber Land ..... Faust.
Duetto	Iudra ..... Flotow.
Vals	Greeting on English Airs ..... Strauss.
Selection	L'Eclair ..... Halevy.
Vals	See Saw ..... Crowe.
Galop	Bald da Bald Dort ..... Faust.

(GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.)

THE MISING PARSEE GIRL.—Aimai, a Parsee girl, who a few days ago was said to have eloped with a Goanese servant named Antone, has been found in the village of Gorebunder, about twenty miles distant from the Borvalli station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. She was discovered to be in disguise, but with the badges of Zoroastrianism still on her person, and has been brought to Bombay.

DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Sion, on view of the body of Gunput Tookaram, aged 16 years. On Friday evening, while picking up a broom which was lying in a dark room in his premises, deceased was bitten by a snake on the index finger of his left hand, and died from its effects in about four hours. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by snake-bite.

HOLIDAYS IN BERAR.—The Resident further declares that all Sundays are to be considered holidays in Berar! The last Saturdays in each month may be taken as a holiday. This boon, our correspondent states, is very seldom granted. For the current year the Resident has declared the following:—General holidays, 15 days; general holidays, 52 Sundays; Christian holidays, 10 days; Mahomedans holidays, 7 days; and Parsi holidays, 10 days—total 92 days.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Antobs Giss's Wari, on the body of Venkaya Balkrishna, aged 40 years, a clerk in the service of Mr. Khimjee Jeewa, a merchant. On Friday evening the dead body of the deceased was found lying on the rocks at Kennedy Sea Face dressed in a *dhotur* and *bundee*; there were no external marks of violence. The evidence showed that deceased was of unsound mind for the past six weeks, and was last seen alive seated in the dewankhana of his house on Friday about noon. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in the sea.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the morgue, on the body of Hurry Rama, aged 50 years. The dead body of the deceased was found lying on the rocks between the P. and O. Co.'s Dock, and the Mazagon Bunder. There were no external marks of violence on the body. Deceased was formerly a fisherman and lived with his family at Mazagon Dockyard Road. About three years before he discontinued work on account of the loss of reason, and used to wander about the streets, and frequently strayed away from his house. He was missed since Thursday evening, and subsequently his dead body was found lying on the rocks as above stated. A verdict of accidental death by drowning in the sea was recorded.

PRESENTATION TO MR. DARASHAR R. CHICHGAR.—Before the celebration of the Freemasons' Jamshedi Navroz festival at the Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, on Saturday next, an interesting presentation of a rich silver tea set, a gold watch, and other articles, with suitable inscriptions upon them, will be made to Mr. Darashah R. Chichgar, for his distinguished services as secretary to the Masonic Hall Committee for a period of nine years. The testimonial was voted to Mr. Chichgar on the occasion of his going up to Europe last May, by the various Grand Lodges and Chapters working in Bombay under both Constitutions, and a handsome amount was subscribed for the purpose. Mr. Chinchgar having returned to Bombay, the testimonial will be presented to him on the day abovementioned.

FATHER AND SON FOUND DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Jail Road, West, on view of the bodies of Rahim Peeran, aged 40 years, and Abdool Rahman Rahim, aged 5 years. The two deceased were father and son. The father was a weaver and was insane for the past three or four months; he was childish, and spoke to himself but was not violent. The deceased son was very much attached to him, and always followed him about the town. On the evening of the 10th instant they were both missed from their house at Mazagon Road. They belonged to the Weaver caste, and on Saturday the dead bodies of both the deceased were found floating in the tank of a masjid to the west of H. M. Common Jail, Comercarry. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the deaths of the two deceased was caused by their having been drowned in a masjid tank, to west of the Common Jail, but under what circumstances they were drowned there is no evidence to say."

FIRE IN ABDUL RAHMAN STREET.—About 6-30 p.m. on Saturday last, a fire broke out in the loft of a three-storied house in Abdul Rahman Street belonging to one Cassum Abdul Rahman. The loft was occupied by the landlord and his mother; and a careless use of the cooking-place is supposed to have been the cause of the fire. The three steam fire engines, thanks to the telephone, were soon on the spot; and with a plentiful supply of water, the fire was got under control in about an hour. From the upper stories of the house of Mr. Jan Mahomed, merchant, which adjoins the house on fire, volumes of water were ceaselessly poured upon the burning loft, and did rapid execution in putting out the fire. Superintendant Brewin and other police officers, as well as the chief turncock, with his staff, were present and rendered valuable assistance, but for which the damage by the fire in such a thickly-crowded locality might have been very serious. The damage was confined to the house in which the fire originated, and it is roughly estimated at about a thousand rupees.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES BY A PAUPER.—Mr. T. F. Evans, a watchmaker, applied to Sir William Wedderburn at the High Court on Saturday for leave to sue as a pauper the Port Trustees of Bombay and Dalavar Jung, a sirdar of Hyderabad, for damages sustained by him in consequence of his falling into a ditch, about eight feet deep, which had been dug across a pathway leading to his residence on the Wellington Reclamation. The land belonged to the Port Trustees, of which the second defendant was the lessee. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, for Dalavar Jung. There was no appearance for the Port Trustees. The petitioner said he sustained by the fall serious injuries, for the treatment of which he had to go into hospital, and thence to Kirkee to recruit his health. He had been put to considerable expense, and being now out of work, he had been reduced to pauperism. He had been in the habit of selling watches on commission, and made about Rs. 350 a month, out of which he sent Rs. 50 a month to his mother in England. He now had his meals and stopped all day at the house of Mr. Warne, pianoforte tuner, Marine Street, Fort; and slept in the office of Mr. Sharpe, stevedore, free of charge. His Lordship adjudged the petitioner a pauper, and gave him leave to file the suit in *forma pauperis*.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled. Thomas Hunt, Esq., F. R. C. S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes: "In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained in three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, all by chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co., 199, High Holborn, London.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE—MARCH 12.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

THE BOMBAY ABKARI ACT.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* NANA MAHADEV.

THIS was a review of a criminal return. The Abkari Inspector, Mr. Taylor, lodged a complaint against the accused, the bhang and ganja farmer for the Tanna District for 1885-86, under clause C, section 45 of the Bombay Abkari Act. The complaint was that the farmer, according to the terms of his license, being bound to keep shops at places mentioned in the license, had not opened shops at Dhasai, Kinoli, and Vada; and that his accounts for the shop at Callian were not written up to date as required by the license. The accused admitted that the shops were not opened, and that the books were not written up to date. The only contention put forth by him was that he had appointed an agent to manage the business for him, and if the agent failed to do his duty, the accused should not be made responsible for the deeds of the agent. Mr. Sitaram Damodhur, Magistrate, Callian, before whom the case was heard, convicted the accused and fined him ten rupees, with the alternative of simple imprisonment for eight days.

Their Lordships, on a review of the circumstances, held that neither the omission to open shops nor the omission to keep accounts was an "act" in breach of any condition of the license held by the accused. As section 33 of the Indian Penal Code had no application to the case, the accused was wrongly convicted under clause C of section 45 of Bombay Act 5 of 1878. The Court therefore reversed the conviction and sentence, and directed the fine to be refunded.

MANUFACTURING "CHANDUL"

THE EMPRESS *vs.* SHAIK HOOSSIN ALLAWOODIN.

THIS was a reference by Mr. Parsons, Sessions Judge of Tanna. The accused was convicted by Mr. Anant Raghunath Chitre, 1st Class Magistrate, Kolaba, of manufacturing opium without a license, contrary to sections 5 and 9 of the Opium Act of 1878, and section 45 of the rules framed under that Act, and was fined four annas, which he had paid. The complaint was laid because the accused prepared "chandul" for his private use from opium that he had purchased in the usual legal manner from a licensed vendor. The Session Judge was of opinion that accused had neither manufactured opium without a license, nor committed any offence by so doing. Sections 5 and 9 related to the manufacture of opium, and opium was said to include "preparation or admixture of opium" (section 3). Section 35 of the rules refers to licenses for the retail of opium or the manufacture of all or any intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy. "Chandul" was understood to be merely opium dissolved in water, and then boiled so as to be smoked. By merely dissolving the opium, which he had legally purchased, in water for his own use in smoking, a man cannot be said to make a preparation or admixture of opium within the meaning of the Act, for which a license would be required.

Their Lordships, for the reasons stated by the Sessions Judge, reversed the conviction and sentence, and ordered the fine to be refunded.

(Before Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

ACQUITTAL OF A PRISONER UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* MANIA DAYAL.

THIS was a reference by Mr. J. W. Walker, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, differing from the unanimous finding of the jury, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to be hanged. A report of the case had already been published. The following is the full text of their lordships' judgment in ordering the acquittal of the prisoner of the charge:—

Mr. Justice Nanabhai said: This is a reference by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad under sec. 307, Criminal Procedure Code. The accused was charged with the offence of murder under sec. 302, Indian Penal Code, and also with the offence of dishonestly retaining stolen property under sec. 411 of the same Code. The jury upon consideration of the evidence and of the remarks of the Session Judge in summing it up, unanimously held that the accused was not guilty of the first, but was guilty of the second offence charged. The Session Judge in his reference says that although he is "unable to state that the verdict of the jury is perverse," he would have been more ultimately convicting the accused of murder if he had been trying the case with the aid of assessors. It has been the uniform practice of this court not to interfere with the verdict of a jury except when it is shown to be clearly wrong. We have no reason for from being satisfied that it is such in this case. On the contrary, I am disposed to think that it is quite right, and that no other could have been safely arrived at upon the evidence. The Session Judge relies upon the confessions of the accused before the magistrates subsequently retracted. But it is for the jury to determine what weight to attach to those confessions as well as to any other portion of the evidence in the case. Besides, taking the confessions as they stand, I do not think they are in any way inconsistent with the verdict returned by the jury. The accused does not admit that he either threw the deceased into the well in which the dead body was found, or assisted any one in doing so, and there is no evidence that he did either. He admits, however, that he was present when another person (whom he names) stole certain ornaments from the deceased during his life-time; that he helped him in doing so; and that he was present when that other person afterwards threw the deceased into the well. He also admits that the next day he was given by the latter some of those ornaments to sell, but that on account of his age (13 or 14 years) no one would buy them of him, and that he, therefore, returned them to that other person. There is no evidence whatever, as already observed, that the accused was concerned in the murder. Under these circumstances, it seems to me the only reasonable conclusion to arrive at is that which the jury have come to. Before we could convict the accused of murder, we must be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that the accused committed that offence. Upon the evidence in this case, and having regard to the unanimous view taken of it by five reasonable men—for we may take the jury in this case to consist of such,—it would be most unsafe to jump to the conclusion that the accused was guilty of murder from his subsequent possession of property stolen from the deceased's person, which fact, though evidence of another offence, is perfectly consistent with the hypothesis of the accused's innocence of the offence of murder. Agreeing with the jury, therefore, I would acquit the accused on the 1st and convict him on the 2nd charge, and sentence him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Jardine said:—I do not think the jury have been shown to be wrong on the merits. As regards their verdict, convicting of dishonest receipt of stolen property, they have applied the usual presumption arising from recent possession,—a presumption confirmed by the confessions. But I think it would be unsafe to draw the presumption that the prisoner was the murderer from the fact that he had been in possession, and had twice tried to sell the bangles which had been worn by the deceased child when last seen alive. The confessions do not amount to an admission of the prisoner being the murderer. They imply that the prisoner joined with another to entice the child to the neighbourhood of the well, but with a view to theft and not to murder. The intention and act of murder are imputed in the confession to this other person; and it is proved that the bangles were ultimately found in the house where the latter lived. The facts pointed out by the judge are consistent with the theory that the prisoner was induced by some older person to entice the child. The inference that if an older person had been present, the other ornaments would have been taken off the child, is not put higher by the Sessions Judge than a probability. The jury may, however, have thought it improbable that so young a lad would attempt so great a crime at all or unaided; and may have thought it probable that the other person might, on the child beginning to cry, have felt alarm, and to avoid discovery have thrown the child into a well, without waiting to pull the anklets off the legs. In the absence of evidence, it is not a necessary assumption that the prisoner had previously joined in a plan to murder. The confessions indicate that the murder may have been committed by the other person in order to stop the child's cries and prevent the probable discovery. The theory set forth in the confession may have been thought by the jury the most probable, because there is nothing but a suggestion of the prisoner's having laid the bangles in the house where they were found, to invalidate the inference arising from that finding, *viz.*, that there was some other person concerned. We have heard the whole case argued and the evidence read. I am of opinion that there are many considerations which might induce a jury of reasonable men to take the confessions as a whole, and to refrain from convicting the prisoner of the murder. I would, therefore, acquit him of that offence, and convict him of the offence under sec. 411 of the Indian Penal Code.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th March as compared with that for the 2nd March:—

LIABILITIES.	March 2. Rs.	A.	P.	March 9. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,26,741	15	0	41,26,741	15	0
Treasury Balances	1,95,79,024	4	6	2,04,19,341	3	9
Other Deposits	3,03,25,194	0	0	2,84,2[illegible],798	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,80,775	1	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	[illegible]			3,31,514	12	6
	[illegible]	15	6	14,23,882	15	8
Rs.	7,59,54,567	8	6	7,47,80,633	10	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	39,01,081	13	0	40,55,176	12	0
Other authorized Invtmts	53,79,435	0	0	51,92,200	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	85,84,826	7	5	93,08,763	6	3
Credits on do.	74,52,415	5	11	74,72,468	6	1
Bills discounted	2,14,02,336	10	0	2,16,35,046	8	3
Balances with other Banks	463	11	6	6,46,380	14	9
Bullion	11,33,318	14	2	423	8	11
Dead Stock	10,080	2	6	11,31,678	6	6
Sundries	3,45,024	5	11	9,46,6	1	6
Cash at Head Office	96,46,264	8	4	3,31,321	15	3
Do. at Branches	1,66,99,249	11	1	83,05,393	4	10
Rs.	7,59,54,567	8	6	1,58,68,229	11	2
				7,47,80,633	10	6

THE SURAT FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the Surat Flood Relief Fund of 1883 was held on Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Hornby Row, to consider the proposal of the executive committee to appoint trustees in whom the surplus funds, now in its hands, may be vested, and who may be authorised to use them for relief of similiar calamities in future; and to approve the draft trust deed prepared for the purpose. Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I. E., was called to the chair.

Mr. Damodhurdas Tapidas Varjdas, the honorary secretary, read the notice convening the meeting.

The chairman gave a few explanatory particulars regarding the statement of accounts prepared by the executive committee, which showed a balance now in hand of Rs. 31,054. This fund it was intended to use in cases of fire or flood occurring in future in the Surat or Broach districts.

It was proposed by Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, seconded by Mr. Damodhur Thakersey Mooljee, and carried, that the surplus funds now in the hands of the executive committee be vested in five trustees, namely, Messrs. N. M. Wadia, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Damodhurdas Tapidas, Ghellabhai Haridas, and Vizbhookundas Atmaram.

It was proposed by Mr. Jamsetjee N. Petit, seconded by Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, and carried, that the draft trust deed now read to the meeting be approved and adopted.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit for lending the use of his hall for holding the meeting and for his disinterested labour in promoting the object of the fund. Thanks were also voted to the executive committee and the honorary secretaries.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

WHAT the procedure or the evidence they are asked to adopt or to take is not yet known, but former inquiries will be their guide, and if their history is to be believed the coming inquiry may as likely end in smoke as its predecessors. Why even the present liberal Government should hesitate to appoint a Royal Commission requires no explanation; according to precedents the reports of committees Parliament is not bound to publish for public information, whereas quite the reverse is the case in respect of reports of Royal Commissions. This is the inner significance of the appointments of committees, Lord Dufferin's quibbling regarding the immaterial difference between the two notwithstanding. A committee has been resolved upon, and it is of no use now demurring to such an appointment at the eleventh hour; the local *Gazette* resorts quite in pouls ou tion head, and we should like to see the promoters of the next Monday's meeting make a virtue of necessity by relinquishing the idea of asking for a royal commission and bringing before the committee such questions as the holding of the civil service examination in India and the restoring of the limit of age to its former level with all the *pros* and *cons* in regard to this question.—*Native Opinion.*

THE permanent bureaucracy at the India Office have temporarily gained their object. They have succeeded in inducing their Chief to recommend inquiry into the affairs of the Government of India by means of a Parliamentary Committee, instead of a Royal Commission. The Lords have agreed to the proposal without a division. Looking at the present composition of that body, the unanimity with which they have resolved upon the appointments of a Parliamentary Committee, consisting of members from both sides of the House, is not to be wondered at. For the present, at least, this subject of inquiry might be better said on receipt of fuller information. Let us, meanwhile, see what the House of Commons do for us.—*Indian Spectator.*

HINDU REFORM AND REFORMERS.

LORD DUFFERIN has shown great prudence in not losing his head in the face of the senseless clamour that has been raised by certain so-called reformers over Hindu widowhood and infant marriage. The agitation renewed by Mr. Malabari has, we may say, only served once more to demonstrate how whatever evils there might exist in the social customs and manners of a people, they are best cured by being let alone. Some fifteen years ago an agitation was raised over this prohibition, and the zeal and impudence with which it was conducted, rendered the cause of reform in this direction more than ordinarily odious. The mistakes of the first movement were, if possible, repeated in that of Mr. Malabari, and the results have been still more serious not only for the cause in which he has been fighting, but in several other respects. The first agitation did not quite go out of its way and misrepresent matters. It never made India eat the dust and lowered her in the eyes of foreigners. But that has been the result of Mr. Malabari's agitation, either directly or indirectly. It was his representations that made an impression go abroad that half the Hindu women were on the bazaar, and that the people who were domestically so badly situated deserved no political privileges. Nor did he stop here. He went to the length of calling on Government to interfere in social matters of the Hindus. We do not say that when he began his crusade he foresaw all the consequence of his action. Probably he began in entire ignorance of them, and so far innocently. He saw that some widows in India were prohibited from marrying, and this zeal magnified into an evil and betrayed him into the rest. Possibly he sees by this time the folly of his ways, and is sincerely sorry for what he has done.—*Native Opinion.*

BENGAL.

SALE OF RACE HORSES.—Messrs. A. Milton and Co. offered for public sale the race horses of Mr. C. H. Moore, who is going to England, as also those of Mr. Dan Warner. First Water, the well-known colonial performer and winner of the Durbhunga and Mercantile Cups at Calcutta meeting, was first put up. The auctioneer stated that a private offer of 300 guineas had been made for the horse to land him in Australia, and any bids over this would be received. However, it was bought by the public. Rhesus was next offered, but bought in for Rs. 950. Prospect, the winner of the Ballygang Cup, received no bid, and was also unsold. Leslie, a country-bred pony, winner of several sky races, was knocked down to Mr. Wilson for Rs. 410. Fussee, the winner of the ladies' bracelet at the last sky races, fell to the bid of Mr. Justice Treveiyan. Mr. Warner's Saleyard, the winner of the Grand National Hurdle Race at the last sky meeting, was knocked down to a Mr. Wilson, and Olivette was bought in for Rs. 950.—*Englishman.*

SUSPENSION OF A CALCUTTA FIRM.—The *Indian Daily News* announces the suspension of the old and highly respectable firm of Lazarus and Co., and adds that the step has been necessitated by the complicated state of affairs which followed the death of the senior partner some years ago. The junior members of the firm have had great difficulties to surmount, which have proved almost too much for them. But there is every reason to believe that in a short time the firm will be able to resume the high position which it has held for many years amongst the tradesmen of the city.

THE RENDITION OF GWALIOR.

THE Fortress of Gwalior together with Morar cantonment was surrendered to Scindia on March 10. Although Sir Lepel Griffin is in the station, neither he nor the Maharaja was present. The taking over of the keys of the Fortress was entrusted to Raja Sir Gunput Rao Khudkey, the Prime Minister, who, accompanied by Colonel Bannerman, the Resident, Mr. Petre, the First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, Brigadier-General Marter, A.-D.-C., General Chapman, Quartermaster-General in India, Major Gerrard and others arrived at the east gate a little before 9 o'clock.

Major Hornsby, R. A., who commanded the Fortress, had the troops drawn up on the Fortress parade ground, under the command of Lieutenant Watkins, R. A., consisting of the 5-1 Lancashire Division of Royal Artillery, under command of Lieutenant Clay, and the right wing of the 7th Bengal Infantry with band and colours under command of Lieutenant Vaughan. The troops were formed up in line with an advanced guard on the right, and the guns were in the centre of the infantry. Then a Royal salute of 31 guns was fired, followed by a Royal salute from the infantry. As the band ceased playing, Major Hornsby handed the keys of the Fortress to Colonel Bannerman, who presented them to the Prime Minister at the Fortress gate. A procession on elephants then formed, headed by Major Hornsby and his escort. As they reached the platoon a salute of 21 guns was fired for the Maharaja, and a general salute given by the infantry. As the procession approached the parade ground the Maharaja's troops formed line opposite and presented arms as the British troops marched off with bayonets fixed, band playing, and colours flying. The troops were clear of the Fortress by 10 o'clock, and embark today by special train for Calcutta. The Maharaja's troops are occupying the cantonments.—*Pioneer.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13th March, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·912
Temperature of the Air	83·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·3
Dew Point	61·5
Relative humidity of Air	·533
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·0
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	71·9
General Directions of Wind*	NE, ENE, E, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	264

* From midnight to midnight.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—Tiffin Baskets, plain and fitted; Luncheon Boxes, Etnas, Enamelled Iron Plates, Dishes, and Mugs; Dram Flasks; quart size Wickered Bottles with screw caps. Condiment Bottles, &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

EXAMINATION FRAUDS IN THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

THE Punjab University at Lahore has been recently discredited by some examination frauds similar to the leakage of examination papers at the last Matriculation Examination in Bombay. Dr. Leitner, the Registrar of the University, in a long letter to the Fellows, dated the 6th of March, says:—

Last Monday morning I went into the Examination Hall at one end of which the Principal's office is placed, and there I heard that some of the 1st and 2nd Urdu (forenoon and afternoon) papers had come in mixed up together, in consequence of which I understood that the candidates were ordered to remain in all day, but this, it appears, was not strictly observed. This was the first day of the examination.

At 1 o'clock on that day I found Lala Nihal Chand, B. A., one of the teachers, discussing something with Dr. Stulpnagel, who, it appeared on inquiry, had received the arithmetical paper that was supposed to appear on the Wednesday following.

The teacher also had a paper containing four other arithmetical questions, as also several of the questions that were to appear to-day (Saturday). This was my first intimaton that any papers of the Middle School Examination were suspected to have leaked out. The teacher had brought the paper as a part of his duty. Dr. Stulpnagel suggested my taking it to Colonel Holroyd, to whom he also proposed to show the paper that he had himself received. Within a few minutes afterwards the same teacher brought me the Urdu afternoon paper of that day which had not yet been given out. He stated that he had copied it from a group of boys seated outside the Hall copying papers. These boys apparently did not know that he was a teacher. When the afternoon paper was formally given out, I noticed that some of the questions coincided, but that the majority did not. However, I took them to Colonel Holroyd, who examined them and put them by. I also showed him the paper which was to come on on the Wednesay following, and, of course, took it back in order to see from Colonel Holroyd whether it agreed with the paper then to be given out. Colonel Holroyd, however, was so engrossed with the examination of the Urdu paper that he does not remember the circumstance of my showing him the concluded Wednesday paper, whereas I myself this did not really matter, as the supposed Wednesday paper had been seen both by the Professor and myself on Monday as already stated.

On Tuesday several of the questions on History and Geography appeared to coincide, but on Wednesday almost the *ipsissima verba* of the conjectured arithmetical paper were found to be the same as four questions in the paper that was given out.

Accordingly, I went at once to Colonel Holroyd and asked him to send it to the Chancellor of the University or offered to do so myself. He reflected for a time, and stated that the arithmetical paper handed in to him by Dr. Stulpnagel had turned out to be spurious. He also found some important discrepancies in two of the questions that agreed, but finally promised to send the question paper to the Chancellor. On this I took the paper back in order to get a true copy made of it, and sent the original.

That same morning also, it appears, before the giving out of the arithmetical paper, a police officer had received five of the arithmetical questions, or one more than I had handed in, which turned out to be identical with five of the real questions. That paper also, I understand from Colonel Holroyd's statement in Syndicate, had reached the officer in question before the distribution of the legitimate paper.

In the afternoon of Wednesday I received two copies from different men of the Translation from Urdu into English to be set on Saturday. On the same evening two candidates were sent to me, as they stated, by a student of the College. They were in a state of great excitement in consequence of a struggle to snatch from other competitors a printed paper supposed to be that for the Saturday following. It was the same of which I had already two Manuscript copies.

Subsequently, on the same evening, I received from the teacher already referred to an Examination paper for Persian for the next day (Thursday). He lives opposite to me in the College Boarding House, where a large number of students appeared to have question-papers, both genuine and false, which he obtained from them.

Earl on Thursday morning, I wrote to Colonel Holroyd with a view of clinching the matter, as follows.

Lahore, 4th March, 1886.

My dear Holroyd,

I received last night what looks like the whole of the Persian paper to be set to-day at 10 o'clock. If it is not giving you too much trouble, it would be well if you were to come to the Government College Hall, a little before 10 to see the papers given out. Should it then appear that the copy which I have received tallies with the papers given out, you will be able to report the matter to the Senate at 11, as it would be absurd for the examination to proceed after such a discovery.

Yours sincerely,

G. W. LEITNER.

On Friday, oral examinations were held, and I was informed by the College Librarian that some of the candidates under examination had leaked, owing to the want of arrangement of one of the examiners, to mix with those that had not yet been orally examined, so that some of the latter at least had an opportunity of learning the oral questions beforehand.

I also understood that some Mathematical questions had been handed to Professor Lewis before the issue of the paper to the examinees which turned out to be partly correct.

On Friday afternoon a paper of translation, idiomatic sentences and Grammarwas handed to me which I sent on to Colonel Holroyd with the following letter:

My dear Holroyd,

Here is the paper (Grammar, Translation and Idiomatic sentence) supposed to be set for to-morrow.

Yours sincerely,

G. W. LEITNER.

Lahore, 5th March, 1886."

Saturday.—To-day's translation paper from Urdu into English has, I hear, been suppressed, so that the first step has been taken to do with one paper what ought to be done with all. I have heard that Monday's, Tuesday's, Wednesday's, Thursday's, Friday's, and Saturday's paper have been more or less vitiated by previous leakage, either in questions or parts, (except the paper on physical science), but it would be absurd to suppose that because that paper did not reach me or apparently the other professors, therefore it was not out. The genuine as also the spurious copies would, of course, only filter to me and the professors after they had been circulated among candidates and the matter had probaby already become an open secret and public scandal. Cæsar's wife ought to be above suspicion, and as regards the Middle School Examination, the University cannot be too strict, because it receives not only a handsome additional grant from Government for the purpose of holding it, but also, as the Lieutenant-Governor remarks in his Review on the last Educational Report, "the Middle School Examination is now an accepted test for certain posts in the public service, it is more than ever important to make it a real and constant criterion of ability."

Leakages have been *suspected* in one or two previous years, but this year the leakages have been *proved*, and, therefore, the whole examination should be held over again, and no pains should be spared to detect and to punish the purloiners of the genuine papers as also the fabricators of the spurious ones. The enquiry should also be directed as to whether and what precautions were taken by the Registrar to insure the safety of each paper, so that competent men might be able to judge whether these precautions were really sufficient. To shut our eyes to the inevitable conclusion that the whole of the examination has been vitiated and that this is the common talk, not only of Lahore, but also of outstations, would injure the University far more than to re-hold the examination, as the Bombay University, *e. g.*, has recently done. This would inspire confidence in the results of the Middle School Examination of 1886, which otherwise will always remain suspected. A second examination would also punish the candidates who procured the papers beforehand, as they will have wasted their time and money in getting the papers of a suppressed examination. Possibly also the dupes may then make disclosures leading to the source of the leakage. An argument has been adduced that only 5 out of the 35 papers, to which the Middle School Examination is said to be composed, have leaked out or rather have been brought to notice, I have not yet seen the programme of the examination, but this must be a mistake, as the translations of the same paper into the various vernaculars of the candidates cannot be deemed to be separate papers, but is one paper in the substance being the same. On this point, I may, however, notice that the Hindi translation of the arithmetical paper does not altogether appear to correspond with the Urdu one.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

Price, Rs. 8-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

THE UMBALLA COURT-MARTIAL.

THE court-martial on Lieutenant R. W. H. Macdonald of the Border Regiment, arraigned on a charge of being drunk at Delhi, was resumed on Tuesday, 9th inst.:—

Lieutenant J. P. Barnes, East Lancashire Regiment, cross-examined, said:—I was on the Provost Marshal's establishment in the 1st Division of the Southern Force, and Macdonald was in the 2nd Division. I remember seeing him at the marchpast on the 19th January. I did not suggest to the prisoner that it was a foolish thing to be out in a glengarry. It was between 12 o'clock and 2 p.m. on the 20th that he made the remark. He made no effort to change his helmet during that time, and we finished our work towards 2 o'clock. The prisoner came back to my tent, but did not complain of being ill at that time. We are at work together. I did not suggest that he had better change his head-gear. He only remarked that his helmet was being cleaned. I did not see the prisoner after 2 o'clock on the 20th. I don't think he told me on the 18th why he was wearing a glengarry. I wore a helmet on both days.

Re-examined.—The work the prisoner was doing was finished at 2 o'clock, and we had separate duties besides those we did together.

By the Court.—There was nothing to lead me to suppose that the prisoner was suffering from the sun when he left me. I offered him a drink in my tent, but he refused at the time to take anything.

Major Evans, 1st East Lancashire Regiment, sworn, and in examination said:—I was Provost Marshal at Delhi on the 20th January 1886, and Lieutenant Macdonald was one of my assistants. I remember that both the 18th and 20th were sunny days, and hot in the sun. I saw Lieutenant Macdonald on the 18th, and have no recollection of seeing him on the 20th. He wore a glengarry cap, and I remarked to him that it was foolish to go about in the sun with such a small cap on. The duties of myself and assistants were heavy—particularly so on those days.

Cross-examined.—The prisoner did not ask permission to change his head-dress, but remarked that his helmet was being done up for the marchpast. He made no remark beyond agreeing with me in that going out in a small hat was foolish, and made no allusion as to whether the sun had affected him. The duties were outdoor work, and it was between 11 and 12 in the day when I had this conversation with him.

By the Court.—I did not notice anything strange in Lieutenant Macdonald's manner on the 19th January.

The Court rose here at 2 o'clock for lunch, and at 3 o'clock re-assembled when the prisoner called the fifth witness for his defence.

Surgeon M. O'Halloran, sworn, in the course of his statement, said.—That sunstroke is sometimes followed by irritability and other ailments of the brain. It is quite likely that an amount of excitement would cause cerebral delirium. A man in this state of delirium is not answerable for his actions, and speaks and acts strangely. Alcohol, witness went on to say, in a small quantity would greatly excite the brain of a man suffering from sunstroke, and two days' exposure to the sun would cause an attack of sunstroke without the help of alcohol. A man would become violent and unsteady on his legs after sunstroke, and sunstroke need not show itself immediately.

This witness was here handed a paper from which he read an extract from a lecture by Surgeon H. Sutherland, and which was afterwards read to the Court.

The Court was cle

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 13.

CONSOLS in London were unaltered yesterday at 101, but the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was ⅛ higher at 101⅛, 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper ⅛ lower. In Indian Exchange Bank shares there appears to have been a general improvement, Chartered and Hongkong and Shanghai having advanced 10s., Chartered Mercantile £1 per share,

In the London markets for produce the only alteration reported is in Rapeseed, which is reported dull with a decline of 6d. in Calcutta quality.

Respecting Cotton the advices continue adverse. The sales yesterday were again only 8,000 bales, and Americans were 1-16d. lower on the spot, 1-32d. to 3-64d. to arrive. Saturday's report is dull at unchanged prices, the sales being only 6,000 bales. From New York yesterday Futures come 20 points lower at 9-25 cents, ready Cotton remaining unchanged at 9⅛ cents per lb. To-day's telegram gives no change.

We subjoin our usual comparison of the weekly statistics, which do not however on this occasion, present any feature of special interest The total visible supply for all Europe exhibits a decline of 50,000 bales, and the Liverpool stock a reduction of 24,000 bales during the week. In America the week's receipts are light when allowance is made for the fact of the stocks in the interior towns having been reduced by 59,000 bales, but private advices say the falling off is only temporary and due to special causes.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1886	1885	1884
Week's receipts	62,000	43,000	98,000
,, exports to U. K.	55,000	48,000	57,000
,, ,, Cont.	47,000	21,000	32,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,611,000	4,462,000	4,472,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	1,662,000	1,975,000	1,926,000
,, ,, Cont. ,,	1,320,000	1,219,000	1,174,000
,, Stock in the Ports	931,000	736,000	947,000
Saturday's receipts	9,000	5,000	5,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 12th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1886	1885	1884
Total supply of all kinds	3,120,000	2,810,000	3,243,000
,, ,, Surats	319,000	397,000	486,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	674,000	993,000	1,046,670
,, London	16,000	36,000	62,000
American afloat	200,000	160,000	214,000
East Indian ,,	70,000	37,000	108,000
	960,000	1,223,000	1,430,670
Price of Mid-Uplands	4 13 16d.	6 15-16d.	5⅝d.
,, Good Fair Dholleras	3 15-16d.	4¾d.	4⅝d.
Difference	⅛d.	1 5-16d.	1⅛d.

To-day's market here has been quite stagnant. Prices are Rs. 2 lower all round, but sellers do not seem anxious to do business at the decline, and actual transactions have been insignificant. Reports from the Broach and Dhollera districts confirm previous advices as to the out-turn of the crop, and there seems little doubt now but the yield will be much lighter than at first promised.

WHEAT is firm with few sellers. Buyers would be willing to operate at about ½ anna per cwt under current quotations, but dealers decline to make any concessions. The following are quoted rates :—

No. 1 Pessy	Rs. 3 14-6	
No. 1 Delhi	,, 3 13-0	per cwt May delivery.
Read Delhi	,, 3 8-0	
Red Ahmedabad	,, 3 11-0	

LINSEED is firmer notwithstanding fair arrivals, and for this month's delivery Rs. 67½ per cwt. is now asked.

FREIGHTS maintain their previous level, at which they are unquestionably steady. Another steamer is reported fixed for May loading at 23s. U. K. or Continent, and for Havre orders have again been given out for ready shipment at 21s. 3d. per ton. Rates are :—

	Ready	Cotton.
Liverpool	,,	20-0
London	,,	18-9 Seeds & Wheat 15s.
Havre	,,	21-3
Dunkirk	,,	20-0
Antwerp	,,	20-0
Marseilles	,,	20-0
Trieste, Venice	,,	27-6 at 2s.

EXCHANGE has been quiet and unaltered. The decline of 1-16d. per doz. in Bar Silver at home does not appear to have had any effect here, the steadiness in Calcutta helping to maintain rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 31-32d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 15-16d. ,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 1-32d. ,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 6 1-8d. ,,
France	100¼. ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has declined to Rs. 97⅝ for Fours, but at that figure there would be buyers if sellers could be found. Fours-and-a-half are down to Rs. 100¾. Port Trust Bonds are quoted at Rs. 91.

SHARES are quiet all round. Spinning and Weaving Mills are steady at about previous prices. Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s shares have declined to Rs. 3,125. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mines are down to Rs. 18. Kemp, and Co., Limited, have improved to Rs. 333.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	20,000	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	42,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	715xd
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	10 do.	821x
Bank of Madras		500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.	10,000	£	£		
Agra Bank		40	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	10,000	100	all	17½ do.	466
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	115
		250			

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Olympia, 1,654 tons, Capt E R Care, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp via canal with a general cargo, Mrs Harrison and 7 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Carlton, 1,322 tons, Capt R S Purvis, sailed on Saturday last for Galle in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Nerbudda, 1948 tons, Capt E Dawker, cleared on Saturday last for Galle in ballast.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

13TH MARCH.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Atrato	2064	.....	K	A Pontoon
,, Lilburn Tower	1891	R. T. Power	B	Beys, Craig & Co.
,, Clan Cameron	1585	.....	G	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Kirby Hall	1759	Geo. Pearse	M	Edward Bates & Co.
,, Auretta	1729	.....	L	
,, Flamsteed	1289	John Robertson.	Q	Beyts, Craig & Co.
,, Brankelow	1690	.....	O	
,, Arabia	2314	.....	B	W. A. Graham & Co.
,, Principia	1789	R. L. Webster	E	James Mackintosh & Co.
,, Dunedin	1417	.....	A	
,, Australia	2137	.....	D	P & O Company Do.
,, Sumatra	1406	.....	C	
,, Sorrento	1775	.....	N	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Algoma	1892	Jas. Ranton	H	
,, City of Canterbury	2090	.....	P	Edward Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
12	C. of Canterbury	Gray	Glasgow, Feb. 15.
	H. M. S. Crocodile	Care	Portsmouth, Feb. 13.
13	Clan Buchanan	Cobbett	Glasgow, Feb. 11.
	Moosa	McGenis	Mozambique, Feb. 6.
14	River Indus	Murray	Liverpool, Feb. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
13	Keeralarudeen	Nacoda	Calicut.
	Bhownuggur	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Merka	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Olympia	Care	Antwerp.
	Carlton	Purvis	Galle.
	Nerbudda	Dawker	Galle.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer City of Canterbury, for London.
,, Empress of India, for C. and Calcutta.
,, F. Prunavesi, for Trieste and Venice.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 9 Busheer (s) ..... Johnston ..... Rangoon, March 1.
Ichhapta (s) ..... Guy ..... Singapore, Feb. 18.
Falls of Earn ..... Neilson ..... Melbourn, Jan. 7.

DEPARTURE.

March 10.—Steamer Nowshera.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar. 10 Hay Green (s) ..... Cardiff.
11 Shannon (s) ..... Calcutta.
Tibre (s) ..... Pondicherry.
Clan Grant (s) ..... Colombo.
Byculla (s) ..... Rangoon.
Canning (s) ..... Rangoon.

Mar. DEPARTURES.

11 Tibre (s) ..... Calcutta.
Pelican (s) ..... Calcutta.
Chollerton (s) ..... Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—15 cases school slates, E Mahomedally.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—51 cases gingerwine and 60 cases rum, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Atrato s—97 cases oilmanstore, Essoffally Sumsoodeen and Co.

Clyde s—10 bales corks, Pestonjee Cowasjee Shroff.
Lalpoora s—25 packages glassware, Aba Hajee Esmal.
Surat s—31 cases wine F Woolley and Co.
Thames s—1 hogshead brandy, D Nusserwanjee.
Australia s—2 cases portraits and printing materials and 5 cases paper, the "Times of India"; 20 cases confectionery, Oomersey Premjee; 500 casks cement, Ewart Latham and Co; 1,250 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sorrento s—43 bales straw boards, S A S Dawood; 117 packages glassware, Jaffer Tyabjee; 27 packages glassware, Abdul Hussen Rahimbhoy; 131 boxes candles, Dawoodbhoy Khanbhoy; 13 cases aniline dye, A Blaschcek and Co; 26 packages glassware, Hajee Sewjee; 77 packages glassware, Aba Hajee Esmal; 49 packages glassware, Currim Cassem Nanjee; 388 boxes window glass and 55 kegs nails, Hassenally Lallmeya; 51 cases windowglass, Tyebally Ebramjee; 13 cases glassware, Mooljee Mitha; 72 packages glassware, Gangjee Poonja; 40 packages glassware, Tyebally Sumsoodin; 120 cases bottling, 15 cases needles, 60 cases slates pencil, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM HULL.

Sorrento s—48 bales printing paper, S A S Dawood; 25 cases empty limonade bottles, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

BOMBAY EXPORTS.—MARCH 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Penthesilea—388 cwts myrabollams, D Dewjee
Kirby Hall s—136 bales cotton, M Douyal; 3,500 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 325 cwts animal bones, Mooljee Jamal; 1,725 cwts myrabolams, Jaitha Purshotum; 1,701 cwts myrabollams, Laljee Poonsee
Arabia s—139 bales cotton, Coorjee Mowjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co; 100 bales cotton, M Dayal; 124 bales wool, H Vussenjee 60 bales wool and 115 bales hemp, M Goculdas; 10 bales hides, Punnett and Co

FOR LONDON.

Lalpoora s—260 cwts horns, B Heerjee; 3,000 cwts barley Toussaint and Boutillier.
Flamsteed s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 110 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 300 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Khimjee Lucmidass and Co; 1,440 cwts rapeseed, Nursey Khuttow; 112 cwts dry ginger, M Gangjee; 162 cwts dry ginger, C Khetsey and Co; 100 cwts dry ginger and 165 cwts turmeric, S Ramjee; 437 cwts dal, G Bharmull 22 cwts aniseed and 85 cwts amba, P Luckmidas; 600 cwts cloves, T Taper; 5 bales hides, M Canjee; 13 bales hides, M Moomunbhoy; 13 bales hides, R Rassoolbhoy; 35 bales skins, P Damjee; 70 bales horns, N Peerbhoy; 51 cwts ivory, Moosa Peer Mahomed; 650 cwts myrabollams, Aldridge Salmon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dunidon s—6,003 cwts linseed, Remington and Co; 8,004 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Sorrento s—4,000 cwts linseed and 2,160 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 577 cwts myrabollams and 4,650 cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Louis, Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK

Clan Cameron s—6,493 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Atrato s—350 bales cotton, George, Lockart and Co; 100 cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 2,001 cwts groundnuts and 500 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lancelot—850 cwts rapeseed, G Bharmull.
Algoma s—15½ cwts coffee and 1½ cwt candamons and 500 cwts horns, Volkart Bros; 3,340 cwts groundnuts, Lang Moir and Co; 2,001 cwts groundnuts and 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 1,500 cwts linseed, Louis, Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lilburn Tower s—105 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 440 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 460 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 220 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Nizam s—2,001 cwts myrabollams, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nizam s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,600 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.
Lilburn Tower s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Brankelow s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Auretta s—3,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Carlton Tower s—10,000 cwts gingelly seed, the United Merchants Co; 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Sorrento s—1 bale skins, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Arabia s—1,00) cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Nizam s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ludha Dewjee.

FOR SUEZ.

Nizam s—1,600 cwts wheat, Ludha Dewjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Empress of India s—225 bales cotton, R Luckmidas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, G Luckmandas; 54 bales cotton, S Bulchund; 92 bales cotton, K Hurmukray; 75 bales cotton, E Sitaram; 36 bales twist, 674 cwts sharkûns and 620 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 12.

Glen, Major, Bl, 2nd Bat, Lln, on leave, from Agra.
Ransom, Lieut, Bo, attacked XX Infy, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 12.

Stack, Col, Bo Cavy, to England.

MARCH 13.

Holland, Lieut, Bl, 32nd Punjab Pioneers, from language leave, to Gundakinduft.
Greenfield, Lieut-Col, Bo, T Force, from leave, to Deoli.

MARCH 14.

Wynter, Major, Bl, 2nd Dr Gds, to join, to Umballa.
Sawyer, Capt, Bo, Qr-Mr-Gl's Dept, from leave, to Dessa.
Mosse, Lieut, 20th Bo Infy, on duty, from Thul Chotiali.
Browning, Lieut, Bl, 4th P T, on furlough, to Moolтan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 15th March, 1886.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders :—

6-30 a.m.—At the Oval, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

5 p.m.—At the J. J. Hospital, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

5 p.m.—At the P. & O. Dockyard, Monday and Friday.

5 p.m.—At the Byculla School, Monday and Thursday.

4 p.m.—At the Byculla Scottish School, Tuesday and Friday.

6-40 a.m.—At the Grant-road Steam Bakery compound, Tuesday and Friday.

4 p.m.—At St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesday and Thursday.

4-45 p.m.—At the Queen's Statue, Monday and Wednesday.

Cathedral High School, John Connon School, and Indo-British Institution Cadets will parade at the Queen's Statue and Oval above.

The range at Colaba will be reserved for B.V.R.C. on the afternoons of the following days :—Monday 15th, Wednesday 17th, Friday 19th, Monday 22nd, Wednesday 24th, Friday 26th, Monday 29th, and Wednesday 31st March, 1886.

The 2nd and 3rd Class Ranges will be reserved as far as possible for E Company on Saturday the 3rd April, 1886.

Vol. G. Knowles is granted 6 months' leave of absence from this date.

The mounted rifles will parade at the Kennedy sea face on Wednesday afternoon next at 5-30, every member is expected to attend, members are reminded that the Corps will be inspected on the afternoon of Saturday the 27th instant. The Colaba butts have been reserved for the mounted rifles (class firing) on the afternoons of Tuesday and Saturday next.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suit.

1-84—Payne G and S—David James and others vs S S Nurbuda and others—Craigie L and O.

Long Causes.

81-84—J C Cama—Jivibai and others vs Hussombhoy Meherally and another—Hore C and B Part heard.

Admiralty Suit.

1-86—Little S F and N—Essoo Bhayajee vs the steamship Savetri—Chalk and W.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

180-84—Payne, G and S—Canji Natha vs L L Dreyfus—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

398-84—Thakurdas, D and C—Jamtahomed Cassum vs Valub Mahomed bin Ruiub—Tyabji and D.

427-84—E Wilkin—Balaram Gungaram and another vs Mahomedally Jossail—R Skipsey.

91-84—Balkrishna and B—Chandbhoy Amonjee and another vs Mariambai and others—Tyabjee and D, and in person.

222-83—Tyabjee and D—Butchraj Ramsook and another vs Luxmisarayon Chogalal—Payne, G and S.

223-83—Payne, G and S—Luxmisarayon Chogalal vs Sadasook Butchraj—Tyabjee and D.

224-83—Tyabjee and D—Butchraj Ramsook and others vs Luxmisarayon Chogalal—Payne, G and S.

To speak to the minutes of the Decree.

122-80—Ardeshir and H—The New Alexandria S and W Co vs Vadilal Sakurchund—Jefferson, B and D.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

To speak to the minutes of Decree.

93-85—Tobin and R—Daniel David and others vs Samuel Elijah and others—Payne G and S—Tyabjee and D and Thakurdas and D

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

13-85—Jefferson, B and D—Ruttonsey Lallji and others vs Poorbai—Tyabji and D—Part heard.

90-85—Payne, G and S—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs David Harim Dovraker and others—Tobin and R.

398-85—Tyabji and D—Tooleidas Raghuverdas vs Raghunathdas Jankidas—Crawford and B.

519-85—Ardeshir and H—Awabai vs Bomanjee Dhunjeebhoy Mistry—Payne, G and S.

264-85—Crawford and B—Khatabai vs Hajee Tyab Hajee Rahimtoola and others—Tyabjee and D, Macfarlane and E, and Payne, G and S.

489-85—Khunderao M—Heerjee Khimjee and another vs Dewjee Premjee—Hore, C and B.

426-85—Little, S, F and N—Ootumchund Bechardas vs Sha Kallidas Govindjee and others—Nanu and H.

428-85—Jefferson, B and D—Ramabai and another vs Munchabai and others—Bomonjee and H.

497-85—Ardesir and H—Peroshaw Pallonjee vs Pallonjee Pestonjee and another—Nanu and H.

129-85—Jefferson, B and D—Soonderjee Bhaijee and others vs Ruttonsey Morarjee and others—Payne, G and S.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 3, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

NOW READY.

BURMA,

AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY.

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON :
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

PERFECT FITTING SPECTACLES.

YOU are invited to have your eyes tested; you will then know if you require glasses.

Mr. Lazarus only supplies glasses after examination, and providing there is any defect.

The sight of one eye is very often different to that of the other, requiring, of course, distinctly different lenses.

The position of the lenses depend entirely on the nature of the optical defect, and this can only be attained by properly fitting frames.

Pamphlet "How to preserve the sight" free on application.

N. LAZARUS, by appointment to the VICEROY.

No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango-lane, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.

WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month.

Plain Square	Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square	,, 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	,, 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 35-0 per month for 21 months.
Sympathetic Square	,, 38-0 ,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs)	,, 70-0 ,, ,,
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION, at Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona: 1, East-St. Bombay: 43, Esplanade Road

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE tenth series of Lectures falls to be delivered in Bombay in the first, or cold weather, Term of 1886-87.

SUBJECT.—SANSKRIT and PRAKRIT LANGUAGES DERIVED FROM IT.

The Series will consist of not fewer than Six Lectures.

The Honorarium is Rupees One Thousand.

Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the first day of May next.

By order,
PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelain ware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.

THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW,
At 15, Mackie-street.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MURRAY—March 14, at 5, Rampart Row, the wife of A S Murray, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KNOWLES—MENESSE—March 13, at St. John's Church, Colaba, George Knowles, of Bombay, to Harriette Eugenie, only child and daughter of the late Ernest Menesse, of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEAVER—March 6, at "Ormond House," Madras, the wife of Philip L D Beaver, of Vayikri, Wynaad, of a daughter.
THOMLINSON—March 2, at Trevandrum, the wife of James J Thomlinson, Supdt, Travancore Survey, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DAVIES—March 6, at Madras, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Charles Davies, Madras Staff Corps.
DRUMMOND—March 6, at Arrah, George Drummond, aged 83 years.
WALKER—March 6, at Cochin, Hall Melville Walker, Editor and Managing Proprietor, *Western Star*.
WHITEHEAD—March 9, at Palaveram, George, son of Lieutenant-Colonel G W Whitehead, Retired List, Madras, aged 21.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1886.

THE appointment by the House of Lords of a Committee of Inquiry into the working of the Act of 1858 has, as was inevitable, led to a postponement of the town's meeting which was convened for to-day. The postponement is for an indefinite period; whether the project is to be abandoned will depend upon circumstances the nature of which may easily be conjectured. It might, for instance, be deemed necessary, on a view of the declarations which the Government has made through the Secretary of State, to set forward in a general way the views of the community in regard to the inquiry. But Lord Kimberley's statement is not yet fully before us; and at present all that we have to criticise is the obstinacy with which the Government have followed precedent, and have so refused to make the inquiry in the way in which, we are persuaded, it could have been most effectually made. No doubt a very strong case could be made out, even now, against the course which the Government have decided upon. Some amongst us, fired by disappointment, might be as able as anxious to say strong things against them for having ignored the very cogent arguments by which a Royal Commission may be shown to be a very useful, and a Parliamentary Committee a relatively useless tribunal for investigating the wants and interests of India. They have yielded to wise counsel in electing to hold these strong things in reserve. Arguments do not necessarily lose their force by being kept by for a time; and the course of events is more likely to strengthen than to weaken the considerations by which the inefficacy of a Parliamentary Committee was to have been demonstrated at the Town Hall this evening. And though the delivery of a protest would have satisfied many who think strongly on the subject, it would serve no real purpose. We must learn to rely much more upon persuasion than upon protests, with which the public at home would be little impressed, and which the Government might ignore. Some very persuasive pleas are within the reach of those who had intended to address the Government on this matter, and the time will come when they can be used with effect. But the opportunity passed away for a season when the project of a Parliamentary Committee was transferred from the catalogue of Ministerial intentions to the records of the Legislature. There it can be neither erased nor amended. Either the Government have been too quick for us, or we have been too slow for the Government. We must pay for our tardiness, if the fault is ours, by keeping silence when we are constrained to speak. The disappointment of the moment is, in some minds we believe, aggravated by the thought that a rare and valuable opportunity for combined action between the European and native communities has been lost. This is much too doleful a view of the matter. If co-operation was possible in regard to the issues that would have been raised to-day, it ought not to be impossible hereafter, when the inutility of the Parliamentary Committee will possibly be, in a degree in which it scarcely is now, a demonstrated fact.

The programme which is now imposed upon us is one of patient waiting upon events and of careful watching of opportunities. Its details can be determined only when Lord Kimberley's statement is to hand. Sir Roper Lethbridge's notice of amendment must not encourage the hope that by standing out at this time against the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee any useful service can be done. The intervention does not come from the right quarter to be effective, and if the member for North Kensington proceeds to a division it will be as the leader of a forlorn hope. The time will come for restating in all their force the reasons why the needs of India should be investigated in India; but it has not been greatly hastened by Sir Roper Lethbridge's amendment. Meantime the practical good sense of the leaders of the two communities will suggest means of intervening to some useful purpose. It need not be assumed for instance that the direction and scope of the enquiry are even now entirely beyond the influence of political and commercial opinion in India. The great objection to a Parliamentary Committee has thus far been that the questions to be dealt with and the manner of dealing with them would be in a pernicious degree determined by the experts of the India Office. This, as we have shown, is not a frivolous objection; we ought to be able to judge in a rough way from Lord Kimberley's declarations in the House of Lords how far it applies to the plans formed in regard to the present Committee. There is no reason why in approaching the Government on the subject we should not, as a matter of principle, declare our strong preference for a Royal Commission; but this must be an incidental element in any action that may be taken. The primary purpose of such intervention as may be undertaken must be definite and practical. If there are indications that even within the relatively narrow lines which the Government has laid down in limiting the inquiry to the operations of the Act of 1858, matters of importance are likely to be overlooked, it would be the duty of all whom it might concern to bring these matters under the notice of the Government. The inquiry will in any event be less satisfactory than if an inquiry by a Royal Commission would have been; but it should be possible, by means of sober well-reasoned representations from India, to see that with in the limitations imposed upon it it should be a real and useful enterprise. We shall not get what we ask for; but unless there is on this side too obstinate a clinging to disappointed expectations it ought still to be possible to invest the inquiry with some amount of reality and usefulness. The distinct promise which the Government have given that there shall be legislation on the report of the Committee should be a strong incentive to use the opportunity, narrow though it may be, rather than to unavailingly censure those who have narrowed it.

Lord Kimberley's specific reference to the age question, though it is somewhat superfluous, will go far to make the Committee acceptable to some of those who have taken a leading part in agitating upon it. But it will be well to remember that the question has been already so thoroughly discussed that it scarcely needs further investigation, and that little more than the *fiat* of the Secretary of State is necessary to put an end to the grievance. Lord Kimberley, who has thus far shown somewhat conservative views in regard to this subject, probably prefers that a committee shall bear the responsibility for a reform about which he himself is doubtful. And it would be difficult to believe that any committee before whom the subject was fairly laid would leave the present regulations undisturbed. It may, however, be necessary to impress upon the Government the importance of giving a free interpretation to the description which they have given to the Committee. We cannot now ask that the general question of the administration of India shall be investigated. The resolution of Parliament practically precludes that for the present. But it may be hoped that the operations of the Indian Councils' Act of 1861 will be deemed to be pertinent to the inquiry into the working of the general Act of 1858. That matter can be adequately investigated only in India; but it is so far urgent that there would be an obvious advantage in submitting it to the investigation of this Committee, tentative and incomplete though the investigation would be. It is, moreover, a subject in which Europeans and natives are almost equally interested. We have always looked upon the deficiencies in the representative character of the Provincial Councils as a grievance not less for one section of the community than for the other. For the present, however, it is easier and perhaps more useful to counsel patience than to suggest any positive line of action. Until the intentions of the Government have revealed themselves in a more definite way a few weeks hence, it will be useless and perhaps mischievous to discuss the situation on the obligations to which it has given rise. Our Achilles must abide in their tents, for three weeks at least, and even then they must take careful thought before they decide that fighting is the only course that is open to them.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN, it is understood, will this year make his financial statement somewhat later than usual—probably not before the 24th. Some delay has been caused by an alteration in the method of exhibiting the loss by exchange. The statement will show the actual facts of the expenditure of the year, and not, as hitherto, the loss on the Secretary of State's drawings, which manifestly have no necessary relation to the actual expenditure. It is believed that the statement will show an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure. Burma, it has all along been understood, will show a deficit, the most favourable estimates placing it for the coming year at about eight lakhs, though some place it at more than twice that amount.

IT is satisfactory to learn that the statement that it had been decided to continue martial law until November next in Upper Burma, as the civil authorities would not be prepared to take charge before then, is founded on a misapprehension. The troops are to remain in the country until November, so that the authorities may have at hand the means of suppressing any possible attempt at insurrection. But the civil administration is already in process of construction, and martial law, in the ordinary sense of the term, has been abolished. It is the desire of the Government that the military element should be replaced by the civil administration as soon as possible.

TABLEAUX IN NAGPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, MARCH 10.

LET us plunge into the middle of the thing; the Nagpore reader will want no introduction.

Mrs. Venning's Portia was excellent, Mrs. Lloyd's Galatea was excellent in the first part of the scene, and ruined in the second part of the scene owing to the magnesium showing the chalk too thickly laid on. Mr. Shaw's Azim reached the furthest bounds of badness. Mr. Campbell's Priest on the first night (March 8) was a mockery. Mr. Eaton in the same character was better on the second night (March 9). In the scene where Catherine de Medici ought to prompt Charles IX. to fire upon the Huguenots, Catherine de Medici (Mrs. Venning) did nothing of the kind. The other thing Catherine did do. This Catherine's gesture would, we venture to say, stay anybody's hand, for it appeared to persuade restraint, not attack. In this scene also Mr. Farrant (afterwards a capital Bassanio) wore a charming dress—a

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE FOR INDIA.

NOTICE OF AN AMENDMENT.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

In the House of Commons last evening, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, the Under-Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that Lord Dufferin has been instructed to inform the Indian Associations of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, which have been requesting for the appointment of a Royal Commission instead of a Parliamentary Committee for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the Government of India Act of 1858, that Her Majesty's Government, in conformity with precedent, had decided that a Parliamentary Committee would be most effective, and added that the Government had no intention of instituting an independent inquiry on the same subject in India. Thereupon Sir Roper Lethbridge, the Conservative member for North Kensington, gave notice of an amendment declaring that, in the opinion of the House, no inquiry would be satisfactory without holding an independent local investigation of the working of the present Indian Administration.

In the House of Commons Mr. Donald H. Macfarlane, member for Argyll, put a question to the Government whether they would afford facilities and bear the cost of natives coming from India to England to give evidence before the Committee of Inquiry into the working of the Government of India.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth (Under-Secretary for India) in reply said that the question was one for the consideration of the Committee themselves, who would, he said, probably not be indisposed to afford the facilities.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE LONDON POLICE.

Major-General Sir Charles Warren, now in command of the British forces at Suakim, has been appointed Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in place of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edmund Yeamens Henderson.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

PARIS, MARCH 13.

A new French loan of one milliard is announced, partially with a view to the conversion of the Floating Debt.

THE HIRED TRANSPORT MIRZAPORE.

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 12.

The hired transport Mirzapore left here for Bombay to-day.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 13.

The Consulting Engineer for Railways is to inspect the new extension from Secunderabad to Warangal on the 20th, and the line will probably be opened to the public on the 2nd April by His Highness. The ceremony will be carried out with much *éclat* and festivities.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast this morning.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamship Swordsman arrived at Calcutta direct from Zanzibar yesterday.

ZANZIBAR, MARCH 14.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Avoca arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay direct to-day.

COLOMBO, MARCH 14.

Mail-steamer Coromandel from Australia arrived. Mail-steamer Shannon from Calcutta arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Total week's sales of Cotton		60,000 bales.
" " "	Surats	4,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton		42,000 "
" " "	Surats	Nil.
" Stock of Cotton		674,000 "
" "	Surats	24,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London		16,000 "

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quite.

Good Fair Dholleras	3 15-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
4 " "	75⅜
3 " Consols for account	101
3½ " Sterling Loan	101⅞
4 " French Rentes	103½
Bar Silver	46 11-16
Chartered Bank Shares	£23
Do. Mercantile Shares	£20-10
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£67

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, March 13.

10 p.m.	82·7

SUNDAY, March 14.

6 a.m.	80·0
10 a.m.	86·4
2 p.m.	92·4
4 p.m.	89·3

At the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Saturday, Dr. Arnott, in connection with the recording of the Health Officer's report for the third quarter of 1885, expressed a regret that more attention was not devoted in Bombay to an investigation of the sale of unhealthy food. He did not refer to the meat sellers, but to the adulteration of milk and other articles of diet. He thought that the Health Officer should be relieved of some of his multifarious duties, in order that he might be enabled to pay more attention to the investigation and detection of unhealthy food. Mr. K. M. Shroff was in favour of the issuing of licenses to milk-sellers, the location of milch cattle stables in particular parts of the town, the examination, without warning, of those stables, and the testing of the milk from time to time. Dr. Blaney observed that they had a scientific gentleman to superintend the working of 3,300 coolies, to go into gutters and gulleys and do such like work, which could well be performed by the Assistant Health Officer and other persons. The infant mortality of Bombay was unusually high; and the way in which food was adulterated here was a reproach to the city. Dr. Cook admitted that this was a matter of the greatest importance; but it could be remedied, and he would be happy to bring it at an early date before the Town Council, in order that some plan might be discussed for a more rigid enforcement of the inspection of articles of diet. On a proposal to record the Municipal Commissioner's report for the year 1884-85, Mr. Bomanjee P. Master, while admitting the great praise that was due to that officer for his administrative abilities, said that there were two complaints against him, *viz.*, that he did not give persons an opportunity of seeing him, and that he gave away appointments to outsiders, to wit, the giving of a highly-paid appointment to a gentleman brought from Surat. Mr. Olivant replied, that as regards the first complaint, he would be very glad to see Mr. Bomanjee whenever that gentleman found it convenient to call. As regards the second complaint, Mr. Olivant thought that, in justice to himself, this notice might have been given him when specific charges were to be made. He denied that he had made a single appointment at the suggestion of any one; his one consideration was always to get the best man, and where individual qualifications were concerned, a fair and open chance should be given to all sections of the community to be represented in municipal government. Regarding the officer referred to by Mr. Bomanjee as brought from Surat, a great deal of the merit was due to him for the new organization of the Assessment Department, and the working out of the complicated calculations and figures in respect of the Fort Trust properties.

A MEETING of the Western India Turf Club was held on Saturday at the Adelphi Hotel. A report of the meeting will appear in to-morrow issue.

IN view of the telegram received on Friday evening, the promoters of the public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay which was intended to have been held to-day, have decided to take no further action in the matter for the present, pending the receipt of the report of Lord Kimberley's announcement in the House of Lords.

A BHUSAWAL correspondent writes to record the fourth accident this month in shunting at that station, and urges that the G. I. P. directors should erect an overbridge.

THE annual meeting and prize distribution in connection with the Indo-British Institution will be held on 24th instant.

TO-NIGHT M. Remenyi will pay Mr. Frank Weston, his manager, the compliment of giving him a benefit concert. Mr. Weston has so many friends in Bombay that apart from the purely musical attractions, a full house may be expected. To-morrow evening M. Remenyi will give a performance under the immediate patronage and presence of Lord and Lady Reay, one of the principal features of the concert will be a performance of an original hymn march composed by M. Remenyi during his recent stay in Calcutta and dedicated to the Viceroy.

THE success which attended the first moonlight excursion in the harbour has encouraged Messrs. Cook and Son to repeat the experiment on Wednesday and Saturday. The steamer will leave the Apollo Bunder at 8-30 p.m., returning at 11-30. The fare will be Rs. 2 for each passenger, and not Re. 1, as on the former occasion. The enhanced fare will no doubt deter many from going on the trip, but that will perhaps be an advantage.

THE extent of land under tea in the Andaman Islands under charge of Mr. A. J. King, now amounts to 186 acres under plant, all of which is Assam hybrid. Forty-two acres of new land have also been pitted ready for planting out this year. The outturn last year was 9,801 lbs. which realised Rs. 5,330; 1,988 lbs. of the tea was sold locally, 3,537 lbs. to the Commissariat, 3,827 lbs by auction in Calcutta, and the balance is in hand The tea which was sold in Calcutta does not appear to have been of a very good description, as it only realised Rs. 1,412. Exclusive of the charge for convict labour, the expenditure came to Rs. 2,920, the receipts thus exceeding it by upwards of Rs. 2,400. The manager estimates that in 1886-87 at least 20,000 lbs. of tea will be produced, and he proposes to undertake the contract of the supply of tea to the troops in Burmah for that year.

IT is understood that the Viceroy's departure from Calcutta will take place on or about the 30th instant. His Excellency's arrival at Simla is timed for about the 25th of April.

THE Viceroy will probably pay visits to the Maharajas of Durbhunga and Rewah on his way up-country.

IT is stated that the Budget will be issued a few days later than expected, The 25th of March may now be taken as the approximate date.

THE transfer of Jhansi fort and city to the British Government was accomplished on March 10.

IT is expected that Colonel W. G. Davies, Senior Financial Commissioner to the Punjab Government, will be made a member of the Supreme Legislative Council.

THE Calcutta Municipality have applied to Government for permission to raise a loan of seventeen and a half lakhs, of which fifteen are for the water-supply, and two and a half for town improvements.

A FEW of the new Martini-Snider rifles with which the native army is to be supplied have been received in India, and the first consignment is shortly expected.

THE troopship Clive, which left Calcutta the other day for Burmah with the 26th Punjab Infantry, had treasure of the value of £100,000 on board.

IT has been decided not to convert Thayetmyo into a large military station. Only a wing of a native regiment will be left there, and the Royal Artillery have already been distributed, the Garrison Battery going to Mandalay and Bhamo, The Mountain Battery will probably return to India.

As a result of the experience gained during the Camp of Exercise, it is likely that a Committee will assemble this hot weather to consider the question of army transport, with a view to gaining the greatest efficiency possible.

A TELEGRAM to the *Englishman* from Charshamba, dated March 4, says:—"Sir West Ridgeway left this morning to meet the Russian Commissioner at Maruchak and delimitate the boundary across the Murghab to the Oxus. The Commission probably breaks up in April and May, a part returning *via* Badakshan, Ghilgit, and Kashmir, and another part *via* Kabul and Peshawar."

RAJA AMIR HUSSAIN KHAN, who represents the Oudh talukdars in the Legislative Council, has been obliged to return to his own home from Calcutta owing to a sharp attack of illness. The Oudh Tenancy Bill, which would in the ordinary course have been referred to a Select Committee, has on account of his absence not been brought on in the Legislative Council. It will probably be referred to Committee next Friday.

OF the impending appointments and transfers among the civilians of the North-West Provinces many have been already carried out, while some changes have also been introduced into the programme. Thus Mr. Hudson, Judge of Jaunpur, acts for Mr. Daniell at Fatehgarh, and is replaced by Mr. J. Deas, Joint Magistrate of Shahjehanpur, whose place is taken by Mr. Winter. No one has yet been appointed to Muzaffarnagar in Mr. Tidy's place. Mr. Burkitt is succeeded at Muttra by Mr. F. Baker, to whose eligible post as Superintendent of the Dun, Mr. T. Macpherson succeeds. Mr. Lambe has been appointed, as was expected, to Budaon, but Mr. Grouse instead of Muzaffarnagar is sent to Etawah. Mr. H. C. Irwin from Bahraich succeeds Mr. Neale at Bareilly, being succeeded himself by Mr. Bower. Mr. Crooke from Muzaffarnagar goes as Collector to Etah, and Mr. E. B. Alexander from Agra to be Collector of Mainpuri, in place of Mr. Church.

AT the last meeting of the Legislative Council Mr. Ilbert asked leave to introduce a Bill amending the law relating to guardians and wards. This proposal regarding guardians and wards is to repeal. Act XL. of 1858 applying to Bengal and elsewhere, Act XX. of 1862 applying to the Bombay Presidency, certain Madras enactments, the general Act of 1861 and the European British Minors Act, and to supersede them by one general Act extending to the whole of British India, and applying to all classes of the population, but with a few special provisions applying to particular classes. The Bill will deal only with guardians appointed or recognized by ordinary Civil Courts, and will leave outstanding the Acts relating to the Courts of Wards.

A NOTIFICATION has been published in the *Gazette of India* that the principal officer of every company, public body, or association mentioned in section 10 of the Income-tax Act, when submitting the returns required by the Act, is to state whether he is willing to collect the tax due from the persons included in the return, and to forward the amount to the Collector, on being allowed a remission of a portion of the amount payable. This remission will be 5 per cent. of the yearly amount of the tax if paid in a lump sum on or before the 15th of July, or 3 per cent. if paid in four equal instalments on or before the 15th of May, August, November and February, or one per cent. if the amount is paid in monthly instalments on or before the 7th of each month.

THE minute recorded by Mr. Justice Prinsep, of the Calcutta High Court, after his inspection of certain Civil Courts in Bengal, is published. Mr. Prinsep advocates a more complete and early inspection of the Civil Courts by High Court Judges at shorter intervals than has hitherto been the case. He suggests that, on the next inspection of the Courts, the work should be divided between two Judges, and that time should be given for a thorough and complete inspection of the Courts of the entire presidency. He thinks it advisable that the inspection should be extended to the Criminal Courts.

MR. H. MILLETT, Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta, is going on furlough for nine months from the 4th of April, when Mr. G. C. Scones will officiate for him; Mr. Thomas Jones acting as Second Judge; Babu Srinath Roy as Third Judge; and Mr. A O. Ackworth again acting as Fourth Judge.

OFFICIAL statistics show, that there has been a decided falling-off in the trade of 1885-6 compared with that of last year. The returns are only available for the ten months ending the 31st of January, but, taking the corresponding ten months of 1884-85 the decrease in the imports amounts to 183 lakhs of rupees, and that in the exports to 55 lakhs. During the month of January, however, there was an advance of 14 lakhs on the imports of Bengal as compared with January of last year.

MR. D. F. CARMICHAEL, late senior member of the Madras Council, who went home on furlough in December 1883, and subsequently obtained an extension of leave to the 2nd instant, has now finally retired from the Madras Civil Service on the usual pension of £1,000 a year. His connection with the Madras Presidency, however, has not as yet entirely ceased, as he has become a director of the new Balaghat Gold Mining Company, and of the Maisur Gold Mining Company.

BRIGADE SURGEON RIDDELL has left Hingoli for Suakim as Principal Medical Officer. It is currently reported that senior Surgeon Mallins M.B., of the 1st Hyderabad Contingent, will be permanently appointed Medical officer of the 1st Cavalry. Dr. Patch being given an Infantry corps.

"DEAR OLD BODRA" (as Mrs. Spede calls him in "Our Last Years in India") died on the 13th inst. at Aurangabad. He was a good mechanic, received two medals and many certificates from exhibitions for his good work:—lances for cavalry, hog spears, hunting knives *et hoc genus omne*, which have been exported to all parts of India. Sportsmen will regret his death. He had been ailing a long time, and died at the venerable age of 77, leaving a fortune of about half a lakh of rupees.

THE death of another officer of the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, at Peshawur—the third death within a month—is announced, Lieutenant and Adjutant J S Guille died from the effects of Peshawur fever on the 8th instant, aged 30. The deceased officer entered the army from Oxford, and served with distinction throughout the Zulu campaign of 1879. His funeral took place the same evening, and was followed by the General and Staff, and Officers, civil and military, at Peshawur, also by the whole of the Wiltshire Regiment. Lieutenant Guille was an excellent officer, keen sportsman, and good scholar; and was much liked in the Regiment.

THE Maharajah of Cashmere has introduced another valuable reform into his State. He has abolished the extra cesses called *abwab* and *sunab* on land in Kashmere; promising, at the same time, to put in hand a regular survey and settlement. The imposts now abolished amount to some ten or twelve per cent. of the gross produce of the land; the regular land revenue being 50 per cent. The proclamation runs as follows:—"The following proclamation is issued by His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere for the public good. From the beginning of the year 1942, all kinds of duties and taxes, besides the State Revenue, which were charged by the late Rajah, have been cancelled; and in future, till the Settlement of the State is properly completed, the only duties realized from the subjects of the State will be the Putwari, the Ziladari, the Lumbardari and the Mulba Deb."

IT would seem that the conduct of the Indian emigrant coolie is not always as exemplary as might be thought, judging from the following account of an *emeute* which recently took place in Fiji:—"A cowardly attack was lately made by coolies at the Koronivia estate on Mr. E. Gaspard, one of the overseers there. It appears that on the morning of the 8th December he went out as usual to see the men start to work, when, it is alleged, without any provocation whatever, they made a most unmerciful attack on him with their hoes. Two other overseers speedily came to his assistance; but the assailants, nothing daunted, showed fight to them as well, and it was only after further aid had arrived on the spot that they desisted. It may be imagined, from the nature of the implements used as weapons, that Mr. Gaspard was severely cut and bruised."

THE six district Savings Banks in Berar will cease to exist from the 1st April next. Transactions from that date will be made by the Postal Savings Bank.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN SALMON, B.S.C., 2nd in Command 3rd Infantry H.C., at Jalna, has been promoted to Major. Lieutenant Orr of the same corps proceeds on three months' leave to Chandah. He is a renowned shikari, and will doubtless add more to his hunting trophies.

THE G Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, under the command of Major Shore, moved by rail on the 10th instant from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, there to be quartered until further orders.

THE 7th Regiment, Duke of Cambridge's Own Bengal Infantry, under the command of Colonel G. A. Way, officiating Commandant, has been ordered to Calcutta on the handing over of Morar to Scindia. The left wing left Morar by rail on the 6th instant, and the other wing, with head-quarters and band, were to follow on the 10th March, arriving at Calcutta on the 14th instant.

THE 2nd Battalion 2nd Queen's Regiment has been ordered to stand fast at Fort William, as the 2nd Battalion the Liverpool Regiment will not return from Burmah, having to remain as part of the army of occupation. As a consequence the depôt of the Queen's, which remained at Cawnpore, will now be railed to Fort William, to join the head-quarters, and the depôt and families of the Liverpool Regiment will be railed from Fort William to Cawnpore, where they will be joined by a large draft for this battalion from England now *en route*.

MAJOR G. T. CARRE, Commanding No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, has been selected by the Government of India to proceed to America on special duty in connection with the supply of mules for mountain batteries of Artillery.

MAJOR A. E. GARNAULT, Commanding B Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, has been granted leave to England on private affairs for three months; Lieutenant J. S. Wilson, 1st Dragoon Guards, on private affairs for nine months; Captain R. G. Buchanan-Riddell, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, for fifteen months, and Lieutenant G. G. H. Afigood, of the same corps, for fifteen months.

LIEUTENANT M. L. MACNAGHTEN, Central Bengal Light Horse, has been allowed leave for twelve months.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

H M TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, Capt H G Card, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Portsmouth, which she left on the 13th ultimo, calling at Queenstown on the 15th Feb, at Malta 24th Feb, at Port Said 28th Feb, and at Suez 2nd March. The vessel experienced very fine weather throughout the trip. No birth or death occured during the voyage. She brought 31 officers, 9 ladies, 8 children, 1,171 men, 24 women and 22 children. The following is the list of officers and their families:—From Portsmouth to Bombay.—Hony Major and Mrs Cowens and 3 children, Surgn V E Hunter, M S; Capt J W Hogge, Bl S C; Capt and Paymaster and Mrs V B Rae; Surgn C A Lane, M S; Lieut O R Phillipps, Bo S C; Lieut and Mrs F T Cole, R A; Lieut and Mrs H W Addington, R A; Lieut and Mrs R P S Barnett, Bo L C; Lieut and Mrs A R Browning, Bl S C; Lieut T G Helbert, Helbert, Bl Welsh Fus; Lieut A D A King, R A; Lieut B H Ward,—E E; Rev T Welshan; wife of Col B H Pottinger and 5 children, R A; wife of Lieut A P Williams and child, Bl S C. From Queenstown to Bombay—Major J Hudson, 2nd Linc; Surgn-Major and Mrs A H L'Estrange, M S; Major and Mrs C Heaviland, 2nd Devon; Capt H Rose, 1st Bord; Capt R Romanes, 1st H D Capt H R Kelham, 2nd R L S; Surgn H V Lieut Mrs; Lieut and Mrs W T H Dobbin, Bl wife of L Sand with, 2nd Leices; Lieut D G Somer Lieuts R J R Brown, M [illegible] B Graham, 2nd R Sussex; Lieut G M Suffolk; Lieut H J Jones, 1st E Lanc. [illegible] 2nd Devon; Sergt Major and Mrs [illegible] From Suez to Bombay—Lieut [illegible] 2nd Lanc.

THE VOLUNTEER PARADE.

THERE was a very fair attendance at the Commanding Officer's parade on Saturday, considering the counter-attraction offered by the Races, the third day of which came off the same afternoon. Each volunteer was supplied with thirty rounds of blank ammunition. The fall-in took place at the Town Hall, where several companies were formed, and marched to the parade ground headed by the band playing. The manœuvres, which are to be gone through before the Inspecting Officer at the end of this month, were practised; and they were done with remarkable precision. Colonel Bayley said he was pleased with the attendance and also with the manœuvres; and expressed a hope that as the inspection is not far distant the volunteers should endeavour to turn out in force. After this the parade was dismissed by the Adjutant. The officers present were Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Majors Hore and, Wyer, Captains Baird, Brown, Forbes, Roughton; Lieutenants Jefferies, Place, Nicholson, Brewin, Bennett, Lund, English and Savage. The following was the field state:—

	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Co.	0	1	1	3	1	20	26
B "	0	1	2	2	0	19	24
C "	0	0	3	4	0	20	27
D "	0	0	1	4	0	29	35
E "	0	1	2	3	0	28	34
F "	0	0	0	2	0	20	22
J. Cadets	0	0	0	5	2	37	44
K "	0	0	0	4	0	32	36
M. "	0	0	0	4	0	36	40
N. "	0	0	0	2	0	21	23
Staff and Band	3	1	0	2	0	25	31
Army Staff	0	1	0	1	0	5	7
Total	3	5	8	36	3	289	344

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY.

THE third day's races held on Saturday were according to the general verdict very good. The attendance in the grand stand was fair, but could have been better on a Saturday, and with such a beautiful prospect of good sport. The entries in each event were well filled, and, except in the "Second Dealers' Plate," all the acceptors were known, and close contests were expected. In the first event which coloured the card, four put in an appearance. Of these Sir John and Deception were much fancied, the former being more heavily backed with the Totaliser. But Deception, not belying his name, won the race in gallant style, passing the post half-a-dozen lengths before the favourite. A good field of seven were started in the "Pony Selling Race," with Impulse, warm favourite, and Saghy, too, having many fanciers. The former jockeyed by Conran secured the judge's verdict easily. Blood ran very game and cut out the work for his companions. The winner was put up after the race, and was bought in at Rs. 680 by the owner. It was a moral certainty for Euclid with Conran astride in the Mahomedan Cup, though Bakhtawar, in the opinion of many, stood a fair chance. The winner simply walked away with the cup. A rattling good field of twelve showed up in the fourth event. From the conditions of the race it will be seen that the Second Dealers' Plate" enticed plenty new blood. Of the large field the chestnut gelding Acrobat was hotly favoured, Dufferin came next, while the Confederacy stable was rather low in the estimation of the fraternity. However, in the result, a winner unexpectedly turned up in Honeysuckle, who ran in grand form to the surprise of every one except his owner. He had promised well in his trial, and, with Wool up following the owner's instructions, did not disappoint him. Digla showed wonderful mettle and ran well: the favourite on the contrary ran a wretch. Aseel, as was expected, held his own in the "Mahaluxmi" Stakes and snatched the first place from Reserved, who was a hot favourite. There being no book-makers, half the interest in the day's proceedings was lost. The followig are the details:—

FIRST RACE.—4 p. m.—"Galloway Race."—Rs. 400 from the Fund. For all Galloways that have started at this Meeting.—Distance 1½ mile. Entrance 3 G M. Forfeit 1 G. M.

Mr Maurice's b a g Deception, 6st 12lb, Native	1
Hyderabad Confederacy's b a g Sir John, 8st., Wool.	2
Aga Jehangir Sha's b a g Shah Baz, 9st 7lb, Cassim	0
Agha Mehdi Sha's b a g Melton, 7st 11lb, Nasiven.	0

An even start was effected. Sir John went ahead at once, but Melton at the quarter passed him and took the lead. Deception rushed up, and passing Sir John, took second place, with Shah Baz last. This order was kept till the 1½ mile post, where Deception increased his length and Sir John came to terms with Melton. The race then was left between the former two, and resulted in a win for Deception, who passed the post half-a-dozen lengths before Sir John. The waiting-race tactics adopted by Wool lost him his race. Time—1 min. 53 secs.

SECOND RACE.—4-30 p.m.—"The Pony Selling Race"—5 furlongs. Rs. 300 added. Ponies valued Rs. 1,000 (13-3) to carry 11st, 3lb allowed for every Rs. 50 below this. Winners once, 5lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Entrance Rs. 25.

Mr Macpherson's ch a p Impulse, 9st 6lb, Conran.	1
S A W's g a p Blood, 9st 8lb, Ahmed	2
Mr Maurice's i g a p Phantom, 7st 8lb, Wool	3
Hussein Budder's g a p Real Jam, 9st 12lb, Comer	0
Major Beaver's r a p Kangaroo, 8st 2lb Gerard	0
Aga Jehangeer Sha's b a p Saghy, 8st, Kenal	0
H H Aga Khan's c a p Punch Kallyan, 7st 6lb, Native	0

After two false starts, which was occasioned by Kangaroo refusing to join his horses, and the second time by Punch Kallyan hanging back, Major Hickham let the starters go away evenly. Blood did the running with Kangaroo, Phantom and Impulse in close attendance. The favourite did not show up and ran wretchedly. The grey Blood kept the lead till the bend, when Phantom pressed him very hard. In the straight Impulse put on a magnificent spurt, and forging ahead won comfortably. A heads eparated the others placed. Time—1 min. 8⅘ secs.

THIRD RACE.—5 p.m.—"The Mahomedan Cup." Presented by Mahomedan gentlemen of Bombay (in specie about Rs. 1,300). For all Arabs. Weight for age, winners before the race, once, 5lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 14lbs extra. Winners of Gold Cup, Hyderabad, 7lbs extra penalty. Maidens allowed 10lbs; of the day, 14lbs; Maiden Galloways 7lbs extra allowance. 1½ mile.

Mr Locke's b a c Euclid, 8st 12lb, Capt Conran	1
H H Aga Khan's g a h Bakhtawar, 8st 5lb, Vinall.	2
Hyderabad Confederacy's c a h Rob Roy, 7st 10lb, Wool	3
Mr Abdool Rehman's g a h Doctor, 8st, Comer	0
Major Mellis' b a h Redoubt, 9st 5lb, Gerard	0

As the flag dropped the five got away all right Wool on Rob Roy jumped off with the lead, but kept it a short while. Euclid and Bakhtawar pressed the pace and took the chestnut's place, Doctor being fourth and Redoubt a good bit in the rear. At the ¾ mile Doctor pulled up, but the leaders drew away and increased the distance between them and the rest considerably. The favourite, with Conran up, before the turn for home was reached, took command and simply walked away from the grey, who secured second place, being two or three lengths behind. The first half-mile was done in even time, and the whole distance was covered in 1 min. 53 seconds.

FOURTH RACE.—5-30 p.m.—"The Second Dealers' Plate." By subscription about Rs. 1,000. For maiden Arabs landed after 15th September 1885. Only horses actually imported by, and being the property of, dealers who subscribe, and horses that are purchased from the stables that subscribe, will be allowed to enter. 1½ mile.

Hyderabad Confederacy's g a c Honeysuckle, 7st 10lb, Wool	1
Abdool Razak's Cirta's b a h Digla, 8st Gerard	2
Hyderabad Confederacy's b a h Amaanee, 9st 11lb Mahomed	3
Ali bin Ameer's b a h Dufferin, 9st 2lb, Kendall	0
Abdool Razak's Cirta's b a h Krushaw, 9st Ahmed	0
Hassan Budder's b a c Dollar, 8st 13lb, Couchman	0
Mr Jassim-bin Feed's b a c Warrior, 8st 10lb, Clarke	0
Mr, C N C's b a h Ilderem, 8st 8lb, Ramchurn	0
Abdul bin Fariz's c a g Acrobat, 8st 7lb, Captain Conran	0
Ebrahim Mines's b a c Carrai, 8st 5lb, Comer	0
Mr Mirza Ahmed's b a g Churchill, 8st 4lb, Vinall	0
Mr S A W's c a g Cyrus, 7st 6lb, Ahmed	0

A field of twelve faced the starter. All were sent off well together, Dollar last. Honeysuckle with Wool astride kept well in front, with Dufferin, Amance, Acrobat, and Digla in company. Those mentioned, at the ¾ mile drew away from the rest and were very close together when the half-mile was reached. Here those placed separated, the grey winning easy. The favourite was a good deal behind and necessarily did not show up. Digla and Amance were good second and third. Time—1 min. 23 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—6 p.m.—The "Mahaluxmi Stakes." Rs. 400. Handicap for all Arabs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,500. 1½ mile. Entrance 2 G. M. forfeit.

G. M. entries received up to 7 a.m. the day before the race.

Mr Walter's b a h Aseel, 7st 11lb, Wool	1
Mr Cook's b a h Reserved, 8st 7lb, Gerard	3
Mr Maurice's ch a g Nujafee, 7st 11lb, Comer	2
H H Aga Khan's g a h Ardaban, 8st 7lb, Vinall	0
Mr Loch's b a h Ethus, 8st 5lb, Captain Conran	0
Mr Abdool Kedaree's g a g Mejedi, 7st 7lb, Ahmed	0
C N C's b a h Shapur, 7st 7lb, Native.	0

The seven starters were sent away fairly well. Nujafee jumped ahead and kept the lead at a rattling pace for a greater part of the distance, Reserved, Mejedi and Shapur in close attendance, Aseel being second last and Ethus behind him. Near home, however, Aseel improved his position wonderfully, and challenging Reserved and Nujafee passed them, and on the turn being reached went ahead. Reserved pressed him closely, but Wool secured the judge's verdict twe lengths in front. Nujafee made a poor third and Ethus fourth. Time—1 min. 23 secs.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your interesting leader of this morning touches upon the old question as to whether India has benefited or lost by the fall in the value of the rupee. Most people have been thinking that this fall has had the effect of stimulating the export of produce and increasing the wealth of the country, and Mr. Molesworth is the first, I believe, who has publicly advanced the contrary view. Mr. Molesworth is right in saying that the facility of purchasing, consequent upon the cheapness of the rupee, is counterbalanced by the difficulty of selling consequent upon the appreciation of gold; but if the two causes counterbalance each other, there is neither gain nor loss. On the other hand, he has failed to apply one of the favourite arguments of bi-metallists when discussing English currency, namely, scarcity of coin, to the question as applied to India. Had he done so, he would have arrived at the conclusion that the medium of exchange being plentiful, and trade thus untrammelled, the country has been able to develop naturally and easily the resources which have first been called into existence by railways, peace, good administration, &c.

Many people fall into the error of pointing to the provision made in the Budget for equalization of Government accounts, which are kept at the nominal rate of 2s. It would be a long task to prove that this provision is no loss, though so called by Government; but even if it were so, what is it in comparison with the immense benefits derived by India, from the development of its resources. Were a man to make Rs. 100 per annum and pay Rs. 10 as taxes, he would be worse off than a man who makes Rs. 150 per annum and pays Rs. 15 as taxes; for he nets Rs. 90 instead of Rs. 135. And what applies to the individual applies to the country in general.—Yours, &c.,

March 11. R. W.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned special general meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Saturday, Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta in the chair. There were present:

Captain H. Morland, Deputy Surg.-Gen. H. Cook, M.D., Lieut-Colonel Mercwether, Dr. Arnott, Dr. T. Blaney, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee, the Hon. Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Khan Bahadur, Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Messrs. J. C. Aguiar, C. Cotton, J. R. Duxbury, J. Macfarlane, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Dosabhoy Framjee, Gokhaldas Jugmonundas, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Joomabhoy Lalljee, K. M. Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakeem, Mirza Husan Khan, Muljee Bhawanidas Barbaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, and Venayekrao Ramchunder Laxmonjee.

THE WATER-SUPPLY.

Dr. Blaney proposed the sanction of a series of new works, coming in all Rs. 79,361, for the improvement and extension of the water-supply.

Among the items were Rs. 6,400 for laying a 12-inch main at the Apollo Pier; Rs. 11,377, for laying a 6-inch and a 4-inch main in Bhoiwada Cross and Dadar-roads; and Rs. 9,231 for repairing part of embankment of the 24-inch Tulsi main between the Bandora and Golabar sluices.

The money was to be debited to the grant of one lakh of rupees for the current year.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar seconded the resolution, and it was carried.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were read:—

Resolution.—Up to the present time the only services transferred to the Bombay Municipality with effect from 1st October last are the maintenance and repair of the Victoria and Albert Museum and the maintenance of the Queen's Statue. As regards the former, the Accountant General has reported that taking the Curator's salary at Rs. 200 per mensem, the average annual expenditure on account of the maintenance of the Museum amounts to Rs. 7,987. The Municipality may therefore be allowed in round figures on account of the Museum a deduction of Rs. 8,000 from the existing contribution made by it towards the cost of the police. The Public Works Department should be requested to submit at an early date the information called for in paragraph 6 of Government Resolution No. 3,287, dated 29th August, 1885, regarding the annual expenditure, taking the average of the last three years, incurred by Government on account of the maintenance of the Queen's Statue and the repairs to the Museum. On the receipt of this information a further deduction will be allowed.

2. In connection with the transfer of the Museum to the Municipality, a question has arisen as to how the service of the Curator and his establishment is to count in future for pension. Two remedies have been suggested by which this can be done:—

(i) that the Curator and his establishment should be given such pensions or gratuities as they are entitled to for their service under Government, it being left to the Municipality to provide for their pensions in future;

(ii.) that they be viewed as officers lent to the Municipality, and the necessary contributions on account of their pensions paid by the Municipality to Government.

In the opinion of the Governor in Council the latter is the more desirable course to follow, and the Municipal Commissioner should be requested to report whether the Municipality has any objection to its adoption.

J. MONTEATH,
Under-Secretary to Government.

By Government Resolution, No. 4782, dated 15th December, 1885, the Bombay Municipality was allowed on account of the maintenance of the Victoria and Albert Museum, undertaken by it, a deduction of Rs. 8,000 from the existing contribution made by it towards the cost of the Bombay police. The Municipality should be allowed a further deduction of 1,900 on account of the repairs to the Victoria and Albert Museum, and the maintenance of the Queen's Statue, with effect from the date on which the two services were undertaken by the Municipality.

Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy proposed that the resolution be recorded.

Dr. Blaney observed that according to the Government r

further steps in the matter. I am ready to supply you with any other particular, that you may require. Hoping to receive a reply of the perusal at your earliest convenienc.—Yours, &c.,

NAJINDAS P. MEHTA,
Secretary, F. C. C. Literary Society.

HINDOO VISITORS TO THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

THE *Madras Mail* has received the following telegram from Mr. Rengasami Chetti, Secretary of the Karampudi Brathem Samaj:—"A meeting of the Karampudi Sabha, Mr. M. Seshagiri Rau Puntulu Garu, Vakil, presiding, has resolved to submit the following memorial to Government, with copies to the Marquis of Ripon, the Indian press, and all native associations, requesting the latter to express their opinions: 'Showeth that your memorialists beg to bring to notice the advisability of inducing Hindoos to visit the forthcoming Indian Exhibition, to be held in London. They submit that, owing to timidity, and caste and religious prejudices, it is not likely that large numbers of Hindoos will visit the Exhibition, unless encouraged to do so by Government, and special facilities afforded. That, if a large number could proceed together at the same time, a special steamer being chartered, and all proper arrangements made for religious ceremonies, supply of food, cooking meals by Brahmin servants, etc., many Hindoos would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the country of their beloved Sovereign and Protectress, the Queen Empress of India, and become personally acquainted with the English people. That your memorialists believe it is not possible now to arrange for the charter of a special steamer. That your memorialists humbly beg Your Excellency, after communication with the Government of India, to be graciously pleased to inform them whether, if a sufficient number of persons is found willing, Government would be pleased to place at the disposal of the Indian people one of the Indian Government transports, with all facilities for the due observance of caste and religious obligations, during the voyage, such as are afforded to native commissioned officers and sepoys. To leave Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and intermediate ports in May or June. And your memorialists ever pray, &c.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

OPEN CHALLENGE LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of the second ties:—

SINGLES.

F Jefferson, L G beat E Cloete, R A, 6-2, 6-5
W Murray, C G C " H Wallich, B U C, 6-1, 6-4
F Ward, Gymkhana " F Rathbone, Y C, 6-4, 6-4

DOUBLES.

F Ward ... } Gymkhana beat E Cloete } Colaba, 6-1,
F Rathbone } H Stagpole } 6-3
F Jefferson } Ladies' W Murray } BoY 6-4, 6-3, 6-3
F McCartie } Gymkhana " A Gould } Club

The following is the drawing for the third and final ties:—

SINGLES.

F Jefferson, L G v W Murray, C G C
F Ward, Gymkhana v The Winner

DOUBLES.

F Jefferson ... } Ladies' v C Kemball } Marine
F McCartie ... } Gymkhana } O Merriman } Baltn
F Ward ..... } Gymkhana v The Winners.
F Rathbone ... }

To be played off by Saturday evening, the 20th instant.

M. A. ROWLANDSON,
Honorary Secretary for Lawn Tennis.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Mr E Prichard, Kurrachee
Mr Geo Masquelier, France
Mr Felix Bernard, France
a Capt G W Nicholson
a Maj-General sale Hill
a Mr Meyrelles do Canto
Mr L de Fonblanque
Mr J F Sleeman
Mr G C Atkinson, Mangalore.
Col Penny, R A, Bombay.
Major and Mrs Humfrey, Bhuj.
Mr J Warton, Bombay
a Mrs Lavers, England
John Bristed, Bombay
Miss Bristed, Bombay
a Mr T Percy Hawson
a Surgeon Lewis
Mr E Minors, Bombay
a Mrs Warwick
Mr St. Quintin Byrne, Bombay
Mr H Walsh, Bombay
Mr W J Fernie, Bombay
a Mr W G Hodges,
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
Mr N Dallas Forbes
a Mr W Ballantine
a Mr Albert E Woods, 1st Sikhs
a Mrs McCalman, Rutnagherry
Mr J Crawder, Bombay
a Major A H Turner, Rahat
a Mr H F Evans, C S
a Mr J Miller, Secundrabad
a Mr Charles Adrane
a Capt and Mrs Gubbins, 3rd R C
a Mr and Mrs W S Price, Dharwar
a Sir E Stuart
a Mr W B Stuart
a Surgeon W Price
a Capt Scott
a Mr and Mrs Nedham, Second U P
a Mr W Crisp, Calcutta
a Lieut H T King
a Major and Mrs Richards
a Mr and Mrs H F Colgrave, Ellichpur
a Mr and Mrs J G Silcock
a Mr Dauglas Hamilton
a Mr H Petre
a Mr A W Dewar
a Rev and Mrs Metcalfe, Benar
a The Hon Justice Tottenham
a Khan Bahadur Cazi Shabudin, CIE
a Percival Gorham
a Col and Mrs Battiscombe
a Rev and Mrs Nugent
a Major Hudson
a Capt Walker
a Mr Edwin Freshfield
a Rev A F King
a Miss J M Angus
a Miss M H Vickers
a Mr John McMeekin
a Mr and Mrs Looke-King
a Miss Gore Brown
a Capt Steward
Mr C Pottinger

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Col and Mrs W Warrington, and family, 13th Madras Infantry, Bellary
Col and Mrs J M Kerr, and family, Commandant 3rd Madras Cav, Secundrabad

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Lt Palin, Bhuj
Lt de Vismes de Ponthieu, Bhuj
Rev and Mrs Midwinter, Bombay
Mr and Mrs J L Greaves, Bombay
Mr and Mrs R Huggett, Bombay
Mr and Mrs A W Campbell Bombay
a Mr and Mrs Wilkins, England
a Mr and Mrs B Crofts, England
Mr R B Nixon, Bombay
Mr J L Wood, Poona
Mr McDonald, Mauritius
a Col and Mrs E C Corbyn, Ferozepur
a The Misses Wright, England
a Miss Wright Anderson, London
a Mr J B Chirnside
a Mr T Higgins
a Col Maltock
a Lieut Palin
a Lieut R de Vismes Ponthieu
a Capt W G Bothfield, L A
a Mr Alex F Shaw
a Capt Bowles
a Mr H F Burt, Simla
a Surg-Genl A J Dale, Lahore
a Col T N Holberton
a Capt Carter, R E, Calcutta
Mr W Cox
a Mr R S Hutchinson
a Mrs and Miss Bennett William, Simla
a Surg-Major and Mrs J D Gunning, Deolali
a Brig-Surg and Mrs Roberts
a Miss Aldridge
a Co. McNeill, London
a Miss Clarkson, London
a Lieut H S R Warwick, Lonslay
a Capt Fordyce, Deesa
Surg R H Hall, England
Mr A S Wescombe, London
a Surg-Major F S Jacobean
a Capt Adam, R I Fusiliers
a Surg-Major and Mrs Stephen
a Mr R M Usaher, late R M L I
Mr John Harper
Lieut J R Sandwith, 8th Bo Inty, Malcote
a Thomas McMeekin
a Mr G W Hope
Mr W Woodward, Nasik
Mr W G Sturges, Boston, U S A
a Mr S J Sargant, Lanowli.
Lieut-Col Fagan, Deesa
Mr and Mrs F I Coie, England
Mr and Mrs Dobbin, England
Lieut O R Phillipps, 19th B N I, England
Lieut K F Barnett, 3rd Q O L C, England
Mrs R Kelsall, England
Mrs Pownell Williamson, England
Surg V E Hunter, England
Mr U H Hilbert, England
Mr A G King, England
Lieut S B Graham, England
Surg-Major Weir, England
Lieut Molntgre, England
a Mr E Farquhar, London
Capt F R B Knox, Bombay
a Mr and Mrs Kerston, Bombay

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Mr C E Nixon, Bombay
Mr G Taylor, Bombay
Mr W Phipps, Bombay
Mr W Arnold, Bombay
Mr W J Wetherell, Bombay
Mr B LeMare, Bombay
Mr O P Lovell, Bombay
a Major the Hon and Mrs Pleydell Bouverie and child
a Capt Belsasis and child
a Mr J Parr
a Dr and Mrs O'Sullivan, Kurrachee
a Mr and Mrs W Asher, England
a Surg-Major and Mrs L'Estrange, England

Residents left during week marked thus (a).

MONTE CARLO SCANDALS.

IT is reported from Monte Carlo that a rich and well-known merchant, who was passing through Nice with his wife, went a few days ago to Monte Carlo. The husband visited the Casino, and, having lost a considerable sum, returned to the hotel in a state of great excitement. His wife, in the hope of regaining some of the money lost, went to the Casino and lost all she possessed. She left the establishment crying and screaming, threw herself into the sea, and was drowned. On learning of his wife's death the husband shot himself dead with a revolver. It is remarked in the Italian journals that Italians are the greatest losers by the proximity of Monte Carlo. It is suggested that the Government should send an ultimatum to France, under whose protection the principality of Monaco is placed, insisting on the suppression of the scandalous gambling which costs Italian subjects something like 10,000,000 frs. a year. In the event of the French Government declining to interfere, the Italian Government may find itself compelled to interfere directly.

BABY SHOW IN PARIS.

THE Paris Baby Show, which was recently spoken of, is really on the high road to becoming a well accomplished fact. On Feb. 11, under the patronage of one senator, two deputies, and three Municipal Councillors, a preliminary exhibition of the babies of the *arrondissements* in the neighbourhood of the Cité was held for the purpose of selecting those qualified to compete in the grand national exhibition to take place next month. More than one hundred babies (*bébés* in French are defined as children under five years of age) were exhibited. Altogether more than 3,500 have been "entered." Of those who appeared it is reported that some were very fine, but all were very noisy. The mothers, strange to say, seem to have shown symptoms of jealousy from time to time. The favourite for the prize in the heavy-weight class is at present a young gentleman named Sidoyne Vallez, a Belgian by descent, but born at Roubaix. At the age of five years he is 4 feet 1½ inches in height, and weight 11 st. 5 lb. It will interest Mr. Galton to know that there are several similar specimens in the family, and that the father is "small, but wiry and active." In connection with the show a prize is offered, open to all the doctors in France, for the best illustrated work on baby-culture, to be published under the title of "Le Livre des Mères."

THE GROWTH OF A NATIONAL DEBT.

THE Kingdom of Servia, like the Principality of Bulgaria, has attracted of late a degree of attention altogether disproportioned to its magnitude. Not that King Milan's dominion is quite so small as it is often imagined to be. Under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin its area was extended so considerably that it is now more than one-third the size of England. Still it is a little kingdom to make so great a stir in the world, and its financial resources are not large, even in proportion to its geographical extent. On the contrary, as is shown in a painstaking report which has been prepared by Mr. Allan Johnson, British Secretary of Legation at Belgrade, the peculiary condition of the country is desperate, and it would be absolutely impossible that King Milan should continue to make war at his own cost. If peace is not after all established in the Balkan region, it is certain that Servian soldiers must be paid in foreign gold. It will be hard enough to make both ends meet under the most favourable conditions.

Servia was not always in trouble on the subject of money matters. Ten years ago the Principality—it had not yet aspired to the dignity of a kingdom—did not owe a shilling. It has now a National Debt of £8,500,000, entailing an annual charge of about half a million, and the pressure or taxation amounts as nearly as possible, to a pound per head of the population—man, woman, and children. This is a country where nearly every one is poor is a very heavy incidence, and if the people are even able to bear it there is no possibility of adding to the load. It was in October, 1875, when the Servians, encouraged by Western sympathisers with interesting Christian nationalities in the East, were beginning to think of fighting the unspeakable Turk, that they first experienced the delight of borrowing. A Russian loan was contracted, and in three months afterwards another, the two amounting to about £337,000. Most of this indebtedness has been got rid of, but in 1881 the Servian Government determined on the construction of railroads, and the determination was not an unwise one. It meant, however, the contraction of a £24,000,000 loan, and the Servians were not fortunate in their financing. They constituted as their agents the ill-omened Union Generale under the presidency of M. Bontoux, and lost by the failure of that concern £800,000. Two more railway loans were raised in 1883, and the annual charge for the interest and sinking fund of these amounts to over £71,000. In the meantime a new source of expenditure had come into play. The Turkish landlords in the districts annexed to Servia by the Treaty of Berlin had to be bought out, and an agrarian loan to the amount of nearly a quarter of a million had to be raised for the purpose. The annual charge on account of this, in the shape of interest and sinking fund, amounts to £18,000. The money paid to the Central Government by the communes, but this simply means that it is paid by the people in the shape of local rates, and not in that of Government taxes. On the 7th of March, 1882, Prince Milan became King, and at that time the annual charge for the public debt had risen to over £316,000, while the King's privy purse figured for £48,000, and the budget of the Minister of War for £415,000. Another loan now became a necessity, and one of £1,000,000 was obtained from the Austrian Lander Banz, the interest of which figured in the next year's Budget at £20,000. The ostensible object was to purchase Koka-Mauser rifles to supersede the Peabody, with which the Servian infantry had heretofore been armed, but a good deal of the money seems to have gone to eke out deficits in the budget. The rifles were, indeed, purchased, and ultimately paid for, but the budget of the War Department went up the next year by £100,000 and the payment was not completed till the end of 1884, the contractors receiving not gold, but bills payable at various dates. Borrowing on a bigger scale had now become indispensable, and in 1884 it was resolved to raise a loan of £1,000,000, by issuing bonds to the public bearing 5 per cent. interest. An Austrian and a French bank undertook the operation, receiving about 7 per cent., which was not bad, and their agents were empowered to supervise the collection of the taxes hypothecated as security. The proceeds of the new loan did not do more than establish something like financial equilibrium, and, as retrenchment does not always have been therefore, thought of the next step was to impose additional taxes. The existing imposts were, therefore, augmented, and new taxes were laid upon land, income and property. The anticipations formed on the product of these have been disappointing. The direct taxation, which was estimated last year to produce £830,000, did not yield at the outside more than £640 000, while the customs duties fell below the estimate by as much as £80,000. The yield from tobacco was not much more than half what had been looked for, last year having been a bad one for the plant. Of course the war against Bulgaria could not be entered upon without ready money, and a new loan of £1,000,000 was concluded at the beginning of last October, the interest and sinking fund of which entail a charge of about 7 per cent. In these various ways it has come to pass that a country which, at the beginning of 1876 was only beginning to indulge in the luxury of debt, now owes, as stated above, the very respectable sum of eight millions and a half.

The deficit with which the present year begins, though not quite half a million sterling, is large for a country whose total income is so small, but the most serious consideration for King Milan and his advisers is that the means of supplying it are not evident. The last loan was raised with difficulty, and it will be harder still to float a new one, seeing that nearly all the important sources of revenue are already mortgaged. Nor is there any hope that more taxes can be imposed, for the country is in anything but a prosperous condition. The crops have not been great, for there is filled, and where corn is produced, even with unfavourable seasons, than the growers can dispose of. Russian, American, and Indian competition is telling against the Servian farmer. Even his pigs, the specialty of the country, do not find the ready sale at remunerative prices to which they used to command. A certain quantity of wine was formerly exported. Nobody cared to drink it under its own name, but, like the products of many other countries, it lent itself to the manipulations of Bordeneaux, and was concocted into claret. The French market has, however, been destroyed by the greediness of the Servian growers, who took to adulterating their wine themselves, the result of which is that it is no longer in demand. The Servian agriculturists of all sorts are mostly peasant proprietors on a small scale. They have no accumulated capital, and so are plunged into serious difficulties by the misfortunes which have befallen them. It is easy to understand the recklessness with which the country has been plunged into war with its finances in a condition verging upon bankruptcy.

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS IN LONDON.

A COMMITTEE composed of Lord Wolseley, Lord Edward Cavendish, Sir Henry Holland, and Mr. Ritchie, and presided over by Mr. Childers, has been inquiring into the conduct of the police on the occasion of the famous riots. The demand for Sir Edmund Henderson's retirement from duties which are clearly beyond his strength, if not his capacity, is growing in intensity, and is combined with a demand for a general reorganisation of Scotland Yard. According to all accounts there is likely to man amongst the authorities of Scotland Yard who possesses any thing like a due amount of capacity for his work, and that is Mr. Munro, whose Indian experience stands him in good stead. But Mr. Munro is, unfortunately, incapacitated by the effects of an accident from doing any amount of active work. Public feeling is setting strongly against the practice of placing retired army and navy officers at the head of police departments. Under existing conditions a society, the police have become almost as distinct a profession as the Army, the Navy, and the Law; and to properly perform the duties of a Chief Constable or Chief Commissioner of Police, a man requires to have had experience in almost every grade of the force. Hence there is a demand that the higher police appointments should be thrown open to men who have risen from the ranks. At present Colonel Henderson and his colleagues are paid salaries varying from one to three thousand pounds a year, while the highest post that a man who has risen from the ranks can look up to is that of a Superintendent at some seven or eight hundred a year. This is not a sufficient inducement to attract the best class of men into the force, whereas if the highest appointments were thrown open to the ordinary policeman, a better class of men would be induced to offer themselves as constables, and there would be a wide field for selection in filling up the superior posts. A proof of the superiority of the man who has risen from a common policeman to the rank of Chief Constable over the ordinary retired Army or Navy officer who has had no special training for the work of police supervision, is to be found in the case of the Chief Constable of the Birmingham Police. The social democrats had a demonstration at Birmingham, and appearances were so threatening that the townspeople apprehended a repetition of the scenes of the famous Murphy riots some twenty years ago. But so admirably were the police arrangements made, that the enormous congregation of roughs found themselves outmanœuvred and out-generalled at every turn, and, instead of, as was feared, destroying half the shops in Birmingham, and looting all the books, the social demonstration ended with the smashing of a couple of street lamps and the arrest of two of the leading demonstrators for drunkenness.

A LION SUCKLED BY A DOG.

MR. J. C. EDMOND, proprietor of Wombwell's menagerie, sends to a Liverpool contemporary an extraordinary account of a dog suckling a young lion. He says: "Three months since two lion cubs were born in my menagerie. Three weeks afterwards, for some reason, the mother forsook them—probably her milk failed. We found one dead, and the other nearly so. My head keeper removed it, and put it with a female dog to suckle, and has succeeded in rearing it to its present age. The strange fact is that it refuses its natural food—raw flesh—but partakes freely of any cooked food, especially vegetable of all kinds, and actually takes tea with relish. It has become quite attached to the keeper's wife, and follows her like a dog."

DECLINE OF THE AMERICAN WHEAT EXPORT TRADE.

THE loss of our export trade in wheat is the most unexpected and most grievous blow at our agricultural and commercial supremacy that this country has ever received. It is, however, nothing more than has been expressly foreshadowed in the *Commercial Bulletin* for two or three years past. The causes are many and not difficult to find. But the remedies are those that time and the inexorable laws of trade alone are likely to apply. Had we used the ounce of prevention in time, we would not now be under the necessity of searching for a cure. But it is already too late. To consider these remedies, it is necessary first to understand the cause or causes of the disease, the principal of which are as follow:—First, American speculation; second, British colonial competition; third, the decline in silver; fourth, steam transportation; fifth, a tariff that requires Europe to send gold to pay for our wheat, while other wheat-exporting countries take her goods in return. These are causes, any one of which is sufficiently grave to produce a serious diversion of trade. But, when taken together, it is a wonder that we have any export trade at all, rather than that we have lost the supremacy we once enjoyed. And, when fully considered, it will be impossible to escape the conviction, expressed by one of our largest exporters, that in five years from now the Atlantic coast will have ceased to export wheat altogether under the conditions that now exist. Causes second and fourth are beyond our control, although they might, under a proper policy, be subjected in part to our influence. Cause third may be modified, if not entirely removed, by proper legislation in Congress on the silver question. But causes first and fifth are absolutely within our control; and, so long as they are permitted to exist, so long must we expect to see this great trade, of which we had once become the masters by the natural laws of trade, controlled again by our rivals. It was the suspension of these natural laws by us that made the loss of this trade possible. It is impossible for us to regain that trade until those laws are restored. A high tariff was first responsible for the partial suspension of those laws. Yet, so long as the balance of trade with Europe was against us, and she could pay for our wheat and other food supplies and raw materials in manufactured goods, we were able to undersell the world, because of our greater natural resources, labour-saving machinery, cheaper lands and better steam transportation facilities, together with our closer proximity to the importing countries of Western Europe. When the balance of trade was changed in our favour, however, Europe was compelled to ship us gold to settle this balance against her. This occurred in 1879, and that balance increased till 1881, when Europe became alarmed at her loss of gold, which, at the rate of increase in shipments, would have drained her surplus in a few years. Then followed the retaliatory legislation of France and Germany, covered, at first, under the guise of keeping out diseased American pork, and ending in a tax of 15 cents per bushel on American wheat, on the plea of encouraging home production. Great Britain could not adopt such a policy, because her interests were greater as a consumer than as a producer. Instead, however, she pursued a still more effectual plan, and encouraged the production not only of wheat, but of all food products, in her East Indian and Pacific colonies, by building railroads into the interior of India and Australia, and by establishing lines of steamers between those places and the mother country. This was, of course, facilitated by the opening of the Suez Canal long before. Yet it had never been utilised for this purpose to any extent until we had driven England to develop Egypt, India, and Australia, agriculturally and commercially, in order to render herself independent of American speculators. This was not brought about, however, until speculation in the staple of consumption became general, and *option dealings* had been introduced in our chief export articles and markets, in order to facilitate the illegitimate business of the country. This necessitated additional cost of production, which, with that of our tariff, overweighted our natural advantages by artificial obstructions to trade, and compelled England, in self-defence, to look elsewhere for her food supplies and such raw materials as she had formerly obtained by us in exchange for manufactures. Since then, therefore, those natural laws of trade, by which we had received almost a monopoly of the exports of wheat, have been entirely suspended, and hence our loss. How far this has been a calamity is not understood by anyone familiar with our speculation. It is well known that in order to induce speculation large stocks of the article speculated in must be carried in the market where they are dealt in. In order to accumulate and hold large stocks capital has been offered a large bonus. Hence, "carrying charges," or "premiums" on "options" or "future deliveries" were invented, and rules made on all the commercial exchanges of the country to govern such dealings. By these means each succeeding month's option, or delivery, is held at 1½ cent to 2 cents per bushel over the price of cash grain. Since this system was introduced at the seaboard our export trade of all kinds has steadily decreased except when short crops in Europe, with every succeeding year, until all our exports, and especially provisions and cotton, are suffering, except maize. The reason is plain. In other countries with which we are in competition, there is a system of option trading and hence no premiums on future deliveries. So soon, therefore, as they were established in New York European importers adapted themselves to the situation, and took advantage of our folly, by sending their own capital to carry out her policy of encouraging agriculture in her colonies. As they could buy wheat in India and Australia for future delivery on the same basis as cash wheat, they began sending their orders there as soon as their ships filled, and steamers to pay for and bring back the wheat. At the same time, they would cable here to sell short an amount of wheat, equal to their purchases in those countries, for the months corresponding with their shipments. As this would be in three months and as our carrying charge or premium is 1½ cent to 2 cents per month, the exporters actually receive from us an average of ½ cents a bushel, as a reward for so buying in those countries, to what they here are kept as a hedge, or insurance against loss, while those shipments from other countries are in transit. Is it a wonder, then, that we are exporting comparatively no wheat, when we not only pay a higher price for wheat, but are paid a bonus not to buy our wheat, but also insure them against losses on their purchases elsewhere? Here lies the secret of so few failures among shippers of wheat on the declining market of the past three years, while every wheat trade has nearly been ruined during that time, in view of these facts one would suppose that there would be no trouble either in finding the remedies for this loss of our export trade or in applying it. But the country and the speculators are both losing money by the present system, and are both playing directly into the hands of all our agricultural rivals, as well as the consumers of our products. The abolition of the option system, or feature of speculation in staples of commerce, would appear to be the surest and most available remedy, as its establishment [illegible] chief cause of the existing conditions. But who will do this, and how can it be done? Yet who will do it, for [illegible] The speculators will cer[illegible] commercial occupation would be gone. [illegible]mbers exchanges will not [illegible] their m[illegible] would have to go West, or off the dock. Legislation will not, even if it can do it, which is doubtful, while the "pawnbrokers" who "carry" these stocks for the speculators would oppose it, with the banks back of them. Time alone is likely to abolish speculation in articles of commerce; for, when it has killed the legitimate trade, on which it preys, and on which alone it can thrive, then it will die also. But, in the mean time, we must remain an eliminated factor in the wheat trade of the world, except when the world's supply may be short. The third cause, the decline in silver, which is now equal to about fifteen cents per bushel in favour of Indian wheat, as against our own, in the English markets, is also one which Congress might do much to remove by an honest business policy on that question. But there is little hope in that direction. The Silver Ring has its grip on that body. The artificial stimulus to over-production of silver, furnished by our compulsory coinage, is the prime cause of decline in its price, which has taken 20 cents off the value of every bushel of wheat raised in this country. And yet the agricultural sections are counted on to keep up this silver glut by virtually protecting the producers. Modify the tariff, or better yet, make commercial treaties with those countries which are our best customers, in order to induce them to come back by taking their products in exchange for our own, says the tariff reformer. This is the remedy for the fifth cause of the loss of our export trade, which would suggest itself to common sense and common interest. Yet unless our agricultural classes take a different stand on the tariff from that hitherto taken, changes can scarcely be made in their interests, although they are the greatest sufferers from this loss of our produce exports. Their policy is clearly in the direction of a low tariff or none at all. They are being ruined by the Chinese Walls of Protection they have helped to build around this country simply to benefit the producers of manufactured goods. The tariff never helped the producers of agriculture, and never can. It is now killing them, by causing these retaliatory Chinese Walls of Protection to be built up in Europe to keep out American cheap farm products.—*New York Commercial Bulletin.*

A COSTLY PLEASURE-HOUSE.

MR. R. GARRETT, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has just built for himself a lordly pleasure-house, in Baltimore, at a cost of 200,000. Decorators from Italy and France, as well as New York artists, are employed. On the first floor will be the parlour, library, dining-room, and ball-room. The last named is a marvel of beauty. In the walls are numerous niches for statuary, which will contain some of the rarest works of art. Italian marble columns support a ceiling elaborately carved and painted. The walls are wainscoted with Italian marble, and the floor is of highly polished yellow pine. Cathedral glass doors, stained in unique designs, open into a spacious conservatory. The most striking adornments of all the apartments are the mantels, most of which are made of rare woods carved in the most unique designs. On several of these mantels expert wood-carvers have been engaged for over a year. Mr. Garrett selected the designs abroad, and most of the work was done in Europe. The art gallery is of good size. Bath pools with sides of Tennessee marble and nickle-plated lined, are convenient to the bedchambers on the upper floors. The lace curtains that will ornament the windows cost from 1,000 dols. to 7000 dols. a pair.

FEDERALISM IN AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times*, discussing the question of Federalism in Austro-Hungary, says:—The development of nationalist jealousies has produced a complete paralysis of the national will in regard precisely to those questions which interest nations in the aggregate most. Sagacious as he is, the Emperor of Austria cannot look without misgiving upon the accumulation of responsibility trust upon him by the abdication by the different races under his sway of their respective shares in the duties of imperial sovereignty, for what each race has practically done is to commit all great cares to the Crown on condition of being allowed to quarrel freely with the other races about trifles. The whole principle is wrong and pernicious for the Sovereign as for the people. The true principle is that races or nations forming one empire must try to live together as members of one house, and that refractory members, when it is obviously impossible for them to maintain themselves separately, should be coerced into obedience towards the majority. Now, the races of the Hapsburg Monarchy have this in common with the Irish—that not one of them could flourish alone if it parted from the Imperial connection. The Germans would be absorbed in Germany; the Czechs would be absorbed in Germany; the Czechs would gravitate towards Russia, dragging the Germans of Bohemia perforce with them; and the Galicians would also pass under the Russian harrow, losing all their liberties like their brethren of Warsaw. What would become of Hungary if its independence were not protected by Austria is not so sure; but probably the Croatians, Servians, and Roumanians would break away from it, and what remained of the Magyar land would be a small kingdom living in chronic terror of Russia and obliged to sacrifice most of its liberties to keep out of quarrels with its colossal neighbour. Thus all the States of Austro-Hungary, when they strive for Home Rule by enlarging the attributions of their respective Diets, are really working against their own independence. The Poles, for instance, would be welcome to a Parliament of their own so far as the Germans are concerned, because the retreat of 60 Polish members from the Austrian Reichstag would assure to the German element a preponderance in that Assembly; but before the Parliament of Lemberg or Cracow were a year old Germany and Russia would both have protested against a state of things that would be tantamount to a restoration of the Polish kingdom, and the end of the matter would be a proposal for ceding Galicia to Russia. As regards the Czechs the objection to giving them the same Constitution as the Hungarians is that if Trialism were instituted by the setting up of a Bohemian Ministry and a Bohemian Delegation, the antagonism between Slaves and Magyars wood soon cause an open breach. Already the Hungarians are complaining that the supremacy of the German element in the Austrian Reichstag has altered the conditions of the union made with Austria at a time when the Germans were dominant in the latter country. "We can live with the Germans," said a Magyar Deputy not long ago, "but to be mated with a Slav monarchy is more than we bargained for. Even the power of the Crown would probably be unequal to keep order in the Delegations if a Czech Delegation animated by strong Slavonic feeling were created, impelled, in all likelihood, by Russian intrigues, were to give its vote systematically against the foreign policy favoured by the Magyars. The only way out of the difficulty would be to multiply the Delegations by dividing each separate nationality locally, including the Croatian, but this would only be a return by a circuitous and dangerous route to the system of an Imperial Parliament and Imperial unity.

It is believed that the Emperor of Austria will before long abandon the federalist policy in Australia and recall a German Ministry to office. When Count Bylandt, the War Minister, disclosed that the knowledge of German was actually on the decline in the Army—and that, in fact, German was now more studied in Hungary than in Bohemia and Moravia—it was felt in high quarters that Count Taaffe's well-meant experiment in decentralization, having only produced greater estrangement instead of reconciliation between races, had been pushed far enough. It remains to be seen, however, whether a German Ministry returning to a policy of centralism could succeed in preventing open rebellions. Reactionary experiments are always perilous; and it is easier to avoid committing the mistakes by which empires are weakened than to retrieve those mistakes once they have been committed.

PRIZE FIGHTING IN ENGLAND.

THE *Daily Telegraph* writes:—That the fight for the Championship of England should take place in France, should be witnessed by no more than one hundred and fifty spectators, and not in a general row, is a sad commentary upon the fallen fortunes of "The Ring." Mr. Samuel Carter Hall, the oldest ex-Parliamentary reporter in the United Kingdom, with the exception of Sir James Bacon, who has just passed his eighty-eighth birthday, tells us in his "Retrospect of a Long Life" that bull-baiting, cock-fighting, and dog fighting had already begun to be unsavoury when he was a boy, but that prize-fighting was at its zenith. The House of Commons was not then always "counted out" on the Derby Day; but, in order that its members might attend a public entertainment at Tom Spring's, the Champion of England, a quorum could not be got together on a certain afternoon. About the same time the Prince Regent visited Tom Spring by his side through the most fashionable streets of the Metropolis, and Mr. Hall records that at one prize-fight—he does not say which—no fewer than eighty thousand persons were present. A complimentary dinner was given in 1811 to Molyneux, the Black, after his second battle with Tom Cribb. The chair was occupied by the Earl of Sefton, and forty other members of the two Houses of Parliament took their places at the board. "Up rose the black ruffian," exclaims Mr. Hall, "with his arm in a sling, his broken jaw covered by a silk handkerchief, and long strips of dyachylon plaster along his lower face, his head a mass of cuts and bruises, to toast the chair as well as he could." It was said that upon this fight, in which for the second time Tom Cribb defeated Virginia's dusky gladiator, the famous Captain Barclay, of Ure, who had trained the winner for his engagement, handed more than ten thousand pounds in bets. During the previous century it is on record that Lord Grosvenor and Lord Foley staked the same sum upon a single round in a fight between "Gentleman Jackson" and Mendoza in 1795, and we know that the former was the instructor of Lord Byron and Lord Althorp in the noble art of self-defence. Where it necessary to show the esteem in which pugilism was held during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, it would be easy to quote scores upon scores of passages from the "Diary of the Right" Honourable William Windham," and from the "Memoir of Viscount Althorp," by the late Sir Denis Le Marchant, who relates that his hero, when he first settled in London, made a real study of boxing, taking lessons from the best experts and practising assiduously with great success. They who witnessed his exploits with the gloves, and observed his cool, steady eye, his broad chest and muscular limbs, his unflinching courage, and, above all, who felt his desperate blows, were [illegible] in propounding that he was born to be a justice [illegible] other than a Minister of State, prize-fighter ra[illegible] He told Mr. Evelyn Denison, the Speaker of the House of Commons, that he had been seriously considering whether it was not his duty to quit office for ever, and to attend every prize-fight that took place, so as to encourage the noble science to the utmost extent of his power and example, as he was convinced that without boxing this nation would lose the manliness and courage which had long been the characteristics of her sons, and ought so to remain until the end.

In the preface to his "Pugilistica," Mr. Henry Downes Miles—one well known as an excellent sporting write under his sobriquet of "Miles's Boy," and now the proprietor of a small inn in Sussex—records that even the great Sir Robert Peel, who had been at Harrow with Lord Byron, Lord Althorp, and Sir James Graham, occasionally attended a prize-fight. Instances of the vogue and popularity attaching to the noble art during the reigns of George III., George IV., and William IV., and also during the first five-and-twenty years of her Majesty's tenure of the Throne, might be multiplied indefinitely. The decadence of the Prize Ring did not, perhaps, commence, or at any rate was not generally perceived, until, at Farnborough, on the 31st of May, 1860, Tom Sayers, the champion of England, fought John Heenan, "the Benicia Boy"—a huge and brawny gladiator, who was born in Ireland and carried over by his parents of America at a very early age. The English champion was dwarfed into insignificance by his gigantic adversary, but made up by skill and pluck for his inferiority in size and weight. Eventually the fight was interrupted by a host of brawling ruffians who apprehended that the Englishman, whose arm was broken, might be defeated by his almost sightless opponent, and that they might lose their money. It will be remembered that Lord Palmerston, then Prime Minister, was called upon in the House of Commons to denounce the infraction of the law perpetrated at Farnborough, and that, instead of cursing pugilism, he defended and even blessed it. Five years before the battle between Sayers and Heenan, prize-fighting had received a serious blow, when the late Marquis of Queensberry, one of its stoutest and staunchest patrons, was robbed of his gold watch at the Lambeth Baths while attending a set-to with the gloves between—if we remember right—Johnny Walker and Nat Langham. Lord Queensberry's watch was eventually restored to him, but he never forgave the insult, of which he had been made the object by men whom he regarded as his clients. Not until 1868 was an Act passed by Parliament prohibiting railways from carrying persons on their road to a prize-fight. Long before that date, however, it was as dangerous for a decently dressed man to attend a battle between two pugilists as it is now to take a walk in the street after a Socialist Demonstration. The decadence of boxing, according to a sporting contemporary, arose entirely "from the misconduct of many delineators of the art, and of not a few of their followers who vouchsafed to honour the Prize Ring with their unwelcome attendance." Thieves, brawlers and roughs of all kinds were allowed by professional pugilists to run riot upon the outskirts of the Ring, until noblemen, gentlemen, and the middle classes, who would have gladly attended to support their favourite pastime, were driven away by the fear of receiving insult and maltreatment, and of being robbed, like the late Lord Queensberry, by the lawless hangers-on of the Ring.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL 45,250,000
RESERVE FUND 4250,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£22 ,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDIT